REGD. NO. B. 1055

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VOL XXII NO 2 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

MANCHUKUO PRESIDENT AS EMPEROR?

NEW MOVE IN FAR EAST

Constitutional Changes Impending In Manchukuo

BIG SURPRISE IN STORE

President Puyi May Be Crowned Emperor Of Manchuria

(SPECIAL CABLE).
TOKIO, Jan. 2.

Big constitutional changes are impending in Manchukuo. Details are not available owing to censorship, but it is believed that President Puyi, formerly the boy-emperor of China, will be crowned emperor of Manchuria on the 1st of March.

FAMOUS CHINESE STATESMAN DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE).
HONGKONG, Jan. 2.

Mr. C.C. Wu, former Foreign Minister and Chinese Minister at Washington, has died of cerebral embolism.

GRINDLAY BANK FRAUD CASE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mrs. Sulata Kar, wife of a professor of the local College, Miss Lilabait Kumble, a fourth year student of the Ashutosh College and Mrs. Amiya Ganguly who were arrested on December 27 last in connection with Grindlay Bank Fraud Case were produced before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and remanded to Police custody till January 6.

Bail petitions moved on their behalf were rejected.

Khagesh Sen and three other young men who were brought under arrest from Silchar in Assam in this connection were also remanded, pending further investigation.—United Press.

STALL-HOLDERS AS PICKETERS

Sensation At Indian Empire Exhibition

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

A piquant situation was created at the Indian Empire Exhibition which was lately opened by the Governor due to heavy rains last night, when several stall-holders sustained a loss as a sequel to the leakage of stall-roofs.

Stall-holders held an emergent meeting late last night, and sent an ultimatum to the Exhibition Committee that unless their grievances were redressed, they would observe a hartal from to-day, down their shutters and picket the exhibition gates.

POLICE ON SCENE.

This morning they resorted to hartal and picketed the gates. The police were sent for by the exhibition authorities, who on their arrival wanted the stall-holders to withdraw picketing, which was done after some negotiation, and the stall-holders' association was assured by the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee that their grievances would be immediately attended to.

In view of this, the stall-holders decided to abandon the hartal and give the authorities a full opportunity to do repairs within three days' time, failing which, necessary steps be taken to make good their loss from the Committee.

Resentment was expressed by the stall-holders at the alleged abusive language used to them by the General Secretary of the Exhibition Committee and they urged a proper enquiry into the matter, and if the allegation proved correct, then the Secretary be asked to apologise.

The Committee has provided the stall-holders with 1500 tarpaulins to-day as a temporary precaution against rains.—United Press.

"Peace-Mongers" Arm Secretly

Capitalist Diplomacy Exposed

Litvinoff Prescribes Soviet-Turkish Model For World Amity

(Special To "The Chronicle")
MOSCOW, Jan. 2.

The Commissar of Foreign Affairs, reporting before C.E.C. said that Capitalist diplomacy preaches peace publicly, while secretly, doing their best to arm themselves and preparing for war.

Referring to the Far East M. Litvinoff declared:—

"We leave no stone unturned in the way of establishing peace.

However, in case of danger, we are in a position to defend to the last inch of our land with the aid of the ever-increasing force of the Red Army.

Had all nations established the model of friendly relationship existing between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey, international peace could be easily guaranteed."

FOR SECOND TEST

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The team for the second test match which commences in Calcutta on January 5 was announced this evening.

It is as follows:—
Major C. K. Nayudu,
Wazir Ali,
Amarsingh,
Mohamed Nissar,
Amarnath,
Naomal,
V. M. Merchant,
Dilawar Hussein,
Gopalan,
Mustaq Ali, and
C. S. Naidu.

The 12th man is Nazir Ali.—A. P.

UNDER "NEW DEAL"

Roosevelt Will Deliver Personal Message To Congress

(Special Cable)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Mr. Roosevelt has notified the leaders of the Congress that he personally will deliver to-morrow the presidental message to the 73rd Congress which meets to-morrow noon for first regular session under the "New Deal".

He will be the first president personally to appear before the Legislature since the late President Coolidge.

Speaker Rainey predicts that the message will be a short summary of the Government's position and will contain a few actual recommendations. He hints that Thursday's budget message will cause a surprise by its size.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that over 50 million dollars of foreign gold has been purchased in accordance with the administration's efforts to increase commodity prices. Domestic gold purchases totalled 2,48,000 dollars.

NEW YEAR OPTIMISM

United States On Eve Of Gradual Trade Revival

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The United States is on the threshold of a gradual trade revival, according to the Secretary of Commerce who made a statement that last year was one of gdeat economic accomplishment, notably improvement in the position of the farmer, banking situation and unemployment relief.

While benefit to heavy industries from public works construction was hopeful aspect, the stimulation of capital goods and industry remains one of the major problems of the Government. It was pointed out that debtors required further relief as despite the improvement last year, price-levels continue to be well below the average of 1921/29 during which period, a large proportion of debts was contracted.

The New Year finds Americans re urning to traditional optimism. While there are still wide differences of opinion whether the Administratio'n monetary action and other moves like the N.R.-A. helped or hindered the return to prosperity, it is generally believed that as conditions improve, there will be a quiet return to orthodox economic ideas.

LUNACHARSKY BURIED IN KREMLIN

"Special to 'The Chronicle'."
MOSCOW, Jan. 2.

The body of M. Lunacharsky, a prominent Soviet leader, was cremated and the ashes were immured in the Kremlin walls to-day with due civil and military honours.

Major-General F. G. Fitzgerald has been appointed honorary surgeon to the King in succession to Major-General W. R. Blackwell, retired.

MRS. NAIDU'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS

CALCUTTA, Jan. ?

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, interviewed by the United Press, gave the following message of greetings to the nation on the occasion of the New Year.

"May the New Year be the harbinger of a renewal of enthusiasm, energy and disciplined strength in the cause of India's deliverance from every form of social, economic, political and spiritual bondage."

(UNITED PRESS).

USHERING IN NEW YEAR

Revellers Dance Their Way To Jail; Many Men Injured In Riots

(Special Cable).
SOFIA, Jan. 2.

200 out of 5,000 revellers in the New Year's Ball finished the night in gaol while one was killed and several seriously injured.

The Ball organised by the Confectioners' Union was in full swing at midnight, when a portrait of Dimitroff (Communist involved in the Reichstag fire trial) was brought in decked flowers, while the loudspeaker declaimed a panegyric.

A strong force police burst in, and pandemonium started, while fighting with chairs and revolvers continued until 13 in the morning.

The other New Year celebrants in the neighbourhood were panic-stricken imagining that the revolution was afoot.

AGREEMENT WITHIN JANUARY

Tariff Duties Present Knotty Problem

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Enquiries made in authoritative quarters show that while the main obstacles in the way of the Indo-Japanese agreement have been removed, some points of detail still remain to be finally negotiated and that the Japanese side attaches special importance to the settlement of these points so that trade in miscellaneous goods may not be very adversely affected.

The Japanese have only just received full information from Tokyo regarding the effect of the new tariff duties on the Japanese trade and are taking steps to communicate this information as early as possible to the Government of India for such action as may be deemed necessary to see that while Indian industries are properly safeguarded, there is no undue penalisation of the Japanese trade.

The Indian position remains unchanged and they are satisfied that the Japanese are seeing their way to fall in with the Indian proposals in respect of the proposed trade agreement. It is, however, expected that before the middle of this month, agreement may be recorded and put in draft form and signed before the end of the month.—A. P.

MISS PADMAJA IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has come here for the treatment of heart trouble and is staying with Mrs. S. R. Das.—United Press.

VICTIM OF LOVE

Nadir Shah's Assassin Confesses Motive Of Crime

NEW DELHI, January 2.

Tremendous love affair and personal ambition seem to be the motive power behind the assassination of King Nadir Shah as revealed in a facsimile publication in the "Islah" of December 21, an influential daily paper of Kabul, of confessional statement of Abdul Kaliq, the assassin of the late king who was publicly bayonetted on December 15. The following is a free translation of Abdul Khaliq's confesission made at the trial court on December 7: "Since the hideous crime has brought me and the whole Afghan nation into terrible disgrace and loss to me, I must now reveal the identity of the person who has befooled and deceived me and blackened my face by compelling me to commit the awful crime.

"Terrible cruelty has been perpetrated upon me which must be avenged by revealing the secrets which I can no longer keep to myself. Some time ago I becam friendly and associated with the wife of G. S., the youngest brother of...(both executed) who is now staying as an exile in Berlin. I fell in love with that woman but it was she who made advances and I only reciprocated and got gradually involved in her meshes of passion. Pretending that she was going to her father's house, she used to come to my uncle's house and passed the night with me and we had intimate relations. When King Amanullah was reigning, I some times pretended to be going to Darulaman, Amanullah's new city three miles from Kabul but actually used to go to Chahardehi, an adjacent village in the carriage. Siddiq's wife used to meet all my expenses and supplied my material needs."

ALLEGED INSTIGATION.

"Having secured me strongly in her affections she instigated me constantly to kill King Nadir Shah, thus avenging the execution of her brother-in-law. She further made me believe that Nadir Shah's assassination would be followed by general rising throughout Afghanistan and re-enthronement of the ex-King Amanullah and re-appointment of Ghulam Siddiq in which case my position, future and wealth would be ensured for all time.

"This ambition kindled in me indomitable determination to kill Nadir Shah. I started looking for opportunities. One day she and two other women disregarding the 'Purdah' came out of the door and asked me not to forget the mission with which I had been entrusted but I still hesitated whereupon one night S.'s wife called me a coward which provoked the strongest determination in me to carry out this woman's plot.

ROOT OF MISCHIEF.

"This was further strengthened by her refusal to love me any longer unless I translated in action her request. This is the secret of great national calamity. I feel the identity of the woman who is the root of all the mischief must not remain undisclosed".

The "Islah" dated December 18, gives an account of the trial in which Abdul Khaliq's accomplices, Mir Mahomed Aziz, Mir Masjadi Mahmud, Mahommad Zaman and Mirza Mahammad, also were sentenced to death. No news has been received up to now as to whether these six accused have been executed or any action taken against Siddiq's wife and her two sisters-in-law.—(United Press).

BRAINS BEHIND TERRORISTS

Chargesheet Against Accused In Burge Murder Case

MIDNAPORE, Jan. 2.

"During the period of 29 months from April 1931 to August 1933, three District Magistrates were murdered. These murderous acts were not the acts of isolated terrorists. There were brains who were working these out systamatically," said the Public Prosecutor in the course of his opening address on behalf of the crown in the Burge Murder Conspiracy Case, the hearing of which commenced to-day before the Special Tribunal.

A charge sheet is submitted against 13 accused, of whom 12, including one confessing accused appeared in the dock, while one is still absconding.

Proceeding, the Public Prosecutor said that what incited the accused to conspire for the murder of Mr. Burge was the strong rumour that Mr. Burge committed great oppression at Kuai village in the Midnapore District where he went on 6th November 1932 in connection with the no-rent campaign.

After the Public Prosecutor had finished his address, an application was moved for granting pardon to the confessing accused Sailesh, he having agreed to the condition that if his deposition be considered a true statement by the Commissioners, then he would be granted pardon, otherwise not.—United Press.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Naliniranjan Pal Choudhury, who was arrested in connection with the Burge Murder Case and detained in Police custody, for over two months, was discharged to-day by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate due to the absence of any incriminating evidence against him.—United Press.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

CHIDAMBARAM, Jan. 2.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by his Private Secretary and A.D.C. arrived here this morning and proceeded to Annamalainagar to inaugurate the 17th session of the Indian Economic Conference.

Mr. Ranganathan welcoming the delegates to the Conference took the opportunity for thanking His Excellency on behalf of the University authorities for the keen interest he had been taking in its welfare.

His Excellency then declared the Conference open.

Professor C. D. Thompson of the Allahabad University, who is the President of the Conference, then delivered his address.—A. P.

TRIBUNAL'S POWERS

Constitution Confers Jurisdiction To Try O'Duffy

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES.

Adjourns Case To Avoid Clash With High Court

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.

After 20 minutes' retirement, the President of the Military Tribunal announced that they were satisfied that the Constitution conferred on the Tribunal absolute jurisdiction to try General O'Duffy on all charges.

In order to avoid a clash with the High Corrt, the Tribunal agreed to accede to the Attorney-General's reffuest to adjourn the case until further notice.

General O'Duffy wearing a blue shirt under overcoat accompanied a galaxy of lawyers afterwards and announced that he was continuing his political campaign and public meetings, speaking at Wexford on Saturday and Athlone on Sunday.

Large crowds cheeded General O'Duffy as he left Collin's Barracks, Dublin.—Reuter.

SETH GOVINDDAS TO SEE MAHATMA

Will Chalk Out Scheme For Village Uplift

JUBBULPUR, Jan. 2.

Seth Govind Das, after his release, arrived here this noon from Nagpur, with impaired health and weakened eyesight. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the public.

Interviewed by the "United Press," he expressed the desire to concentrate his energies on politics alone and felt the urgent necessity for village uplift for which he intends to chalk out a scheme shortly.

He supports Pandit Jawaharlal's condemnation of both Hindu and Muslim communal organisations. 'Sethji considers the White Paper as 'nothing more than waste Paper.

In spite of his belonging to one of the foremost aristocratic families in C.P., Seth Govind Das favours Socialism which, he maintains, is the only remedy for solving the manifold problems of India's economic resurrection. He intends to see Mahatma Gandhi shortly.—United Press.

NO DISMEMBERMENT OF NOAKHALI

NOAKHALI, Jan. 2.

The Special Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal have decided not to dismember Noakhali district nor to reshuffle any of its parts with the neighbouring districts, as was originally proposed.—United Press.

POONAMCHAND REMANDED

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

Seth Poonam Chand Ranka, and Mr. Salewar and nine others who were arrested for taking out a procession were remanded till January 4.

AWARI ARRESTED.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Awari was arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops.—United Press.

TENNIS HONOURS

Australia Wins Rubber

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.

In the third Lawn Tennis Test Match, Australia beat England by 9 matches to 3. Australia has won the rubber.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (7783).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Overseers, Doctors, Compounders, Teachers, Graduates, Law-Graduates, Typists, Lady teachers, Lady doctors consult: Manager Employment P. Bureau, Lucknow. (1765).

Required temporarily for about 4 months one Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary Rs. 50|- p.m. plus free quarters or Rs. 7|- p.m. house rent in lieu there of. Apply with copies of testimonial and certificates to the U|S. Nawanagar State subjects will be given preference. P. M. Mehta, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S. Chief Medical Officer, Nawanagar State. (7794).

"Applications are invited for Chartered or Incorporated Accountant, who had audited Company accounts abroad, to suggest improvements with a view to simplify and shorten the prevailing system, ascertain amount of work each clerk can do, and if desired, to introduce the new system and to work it. Previous experience of system prevailing in textile mills preferred. Must know Gujarati, be tactful, intelligent and capable of exacting work. Appointment will be temporary for six months or one year only. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply to Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (7795).

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary. Salary according to qualifications. Only those possessing Honours Degree of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, and those specially interested in education, should apply with copies of testimonials to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (7783).

Wanted 24 young ladies for dance in film. Previous dancing experience not essential. Special rehearsals arranged for working ladies. Apply personally between 4 and 7 p.m. Laxmi Cinetone, c|o Hind Mata Cinetone, Pasta Road, Dadar. (1754).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To let one large flat of 4 bed rooms in Gilbert Bldg., opposite Babulnath for Vegetarian Hindus. (1757)

60. MUSIC AND FINE ART.

Tutorial (School) Music Class, Kennedy Bridge, 1st Term:—3rd January, 1934. Thorough training in:—Piano, Theory, Popular Hits. Single subjects may be obtained. Excellent (London) Certificates secured.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK.

Jersey Black Giants. The real Giants in the Poultry World. Imported from England. Consignment arrived in Bombay on Monday the 11th December. Eggs for Hatching as well as excellent quality Pairs and Trios of this wonderful New Breed now offered to the Public for Sale. Apply early to avoid disappointment. Post Office Box No. 3 5 7, Bombay. 7797.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

S. S. TOYAMA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 31st December from Japan via way-ports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 7. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

W. I. C. PETROL.
AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Sole Agent and Agents for distribution of W.I.C. Petrol in Bombay City and Suburbs. The Company will provide pumps, service stations and all necessary outfit. Apply personally at the Company's office at Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay. 7791

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. JADAVJI HANSRAJ, Ophthalmic Surgeon, has REMOVED his consultation rooms from Fateh Manzil, opp. Royal Opera House, to LAUD MANSION, opposite Charni Road Station. (1764).

THE EASTERN LIGHT CASTINGS CO., LTD.,
4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Messrs. ORMERODS (India) LTD. have pleasure in advising that they have been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for the Sale of Cast Iron Rainwater Pipes and Soil Pipes manufactured by the Eastern Light Castings Co., Ltd., Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Enquiries to be kindly addressed to:—
P. O. Box No. 410, Khattau Bldgs., Old Custom House Road, Bombay. 7788

THE BENGAL IRON CO., LTD.
4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Messrs. ORMERODS (India) LTD. have pleasure in advising that they have been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for the Sale of Cast Iron Pipes & Castings manufactured by the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Kulti and Calcutta as and from January 1st, 1934.

Enquiries to be kindly addressed to:—
P. O. Box No. 410, Khattau Bldgs., Old Custom House Road, Bombay. 7787

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. H. WADIA, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 2482 of 1930 (Tokersey Korsey vs. Damji Korsey & Ors.) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 5th August, 1932 and the Judge's Order dated the 28th November 1933 passed in the said suit.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, possession trust, maintenance, easement bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Leasehold land containing an area of 682 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 104 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by land of the Board reserved for a play ground on the South by Plot No. 105 of the said estate leased to Ebrahim Jaffar Mistri on the West by a Road 20 feet in width and on the North by a passage 10 feet in width and beyond that by plot No. 103 of the said estate which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2562 and Cadastral Survey No. 110|74 Parel Sewree Division together with the buildings thereon which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and Tokersey Korsey and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 567 (9), Old Street No 814 and New Street No. 7.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1934.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

Civil Suit No. 4 of 1341 F. (1933 A.D.)

Suit:—Insolvency Application.
HAZARI MULL and others ..... Applicants.
Versus
RAMLAL SRIRAM and others .....
To

	Amount payable Rs.	a.	p.
(1) The Firm of Kishen Lal Chutterbhuj	6,511	0	6
(2) The Firm of Baharmull Sripal	506	1	9
(3) The Firm of Nopchand Mangniram	910	12	9
(4) The Firm of Kalidas Narayenji	160	3	0
(5) The Firm of Nagdevi Motilal Kalyandas	1,700	0	0
(6) The Firm of Jai Khushaldas	90	0	0
(7) The Firm of Ram Gopal Munja	17,404	15	0

Whereas Hazari Mull & others, residents of Hyderabad had applied in the above case for declaration of Insolvency, summonses were issued on the names of the creditors but those of your names returned unserved.

This NOTIFICATION is therefore published in this paper, to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court, on the 3rd day of Farwardi 1343 F. (4th day of February, 1934 A.D.), at 10 a.m. either in person or by pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed, to show cause, if any, why application should not be granted. In case of default the application will be decided exparte and no objections will be heard thereafter.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 9th day of Azur, 1343 F. (14th day of October, 1933 A.D.)

(By Order),
Registrar, High Court.
(Sd.)
Translator

7792

NOTICE

TO BE SOLD BY THE REGISTRAR, High Court, O.S., in his sale room on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January, 1934, at noon in Suit No. 1605 of 1930.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

All that partly I/IV storied Office buildings with Shops and Godowns Nos. 9/1A, 9/2A, 9/3A, 9-A, 9-B, 9-C, 9-D, 10/1-A, 10/1-B 10/2-A, 10/3-A, 10/4-A, 11-A, 11-B, 11-C, 11-D, 11-F, 11/1-A, 11/1-B, 11/1-C, 11/1-D, 11/1-E, 11/1-F, 11/1-G, 11/2-A, 11/2-C, 11/2-D, 11/2-E, 11/3-A, 11/3-B, 11/3-C, 12, 12-A, 12-B, 12/1-A, 12/1-B, 12/1-D, 12/1-E, 12/1-F, and 12/2-A, 12/2-B, 12/2-C, 12/2-D, 12/2-E, 12/2-F, 12/3-A, Lall Bazar Street and 1-A, 1-B, 1-C, 2-A, 2-B, 2-C, 2-D, 2-E, 2-F, 2-G Bentinck Street in Calcutta, measuring 4 Biggahs 8 2/3 Cottahs.

This property consists of an imposing modern block of commercial premises with a total floor area of over 140,000 sq. ft. built by Messrs. Martin & Co. in 1918, situated in the heart of the business quarter of the City. It contains 4 blocks three of which are IV-storied and one of which is one storied with full foundation, etc., for a four storied structure when required. The buildings are of steel construction throughout and extra heavy section steel was provided so that the accommodation for the upper floors could be utilized for warehouse as well as Office purpose. It is exceptional in kind in that it is one of the few structures in Calcutta where it is possible to obtain large areas of Office accommodation combined with extensive show-rooms, ware-houses, garage and servants' quarters, etc. There are 3 passenger lifts and 4 Goods lifts which give access to all parts of the building. Two passages lead to a stone-paved yard which affords ample space for loading and unloading lorries and carts.

For particulars apply to the said Registrar or to Messrs. MORGAN & CO., at No. 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1933.

A. L. COLLET,
Registrar, O. S.
MORGAN & CO.,
Attorneys for the plaintiff firm.
High Court, O. S., Calcutta

7706

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF KURNOOL.

Small Cause Suit 426 of 1933.
Between:—
JOTAJEE MOOLCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CHANDULAL, son of Dayalal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiff, a transferee of all debts due to the firm Hirachand Sankerlal, in which you, the defendant carried on dealings from 25-11-1929 till 21-6-1930, has filed the above suit for recovery of Rs. 251-6-0, and the same is posted to 29-1-34 for your appearance.

N. SESHA CHARLU.
Advocate for Plaintiff.
Kurnool, 1766

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

SALE by the undersigned of a leasehold immoveable property consisting of a Cinema Theatre known as the Imperial Cinema together with its Goodwill, Furniture and other articles relating to the Cinema business at Lamington Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises (in one lot).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2397 of 1931 (Fattemahomed Jusab & Others v|s Safiabai, widow & Others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree, dated 27th June, 1933, made in the said suit.

PARTICULARS

The Right, Title and Interest of the deceased Mahomedally Dawoodji Rangwalla in all that piece of Pension and Tax Land together with the hereditaments and premises and other structures thereon situate at Lamington Road containing by admeasurement about 2254 square yards being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring about 3474 square yards known as Landlord's Plot No. 4 which along with other pieces of land is registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7387 and Cadastral Survey No. 1265 (part), Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward No. 1660 (AC) and Street No. 359.

And

Furniture and other articles lying at the Imperial Cinema comprising:—Chairs, sofas, benches, electric ceiling fans, safes, cupboards, writing tables and chairs, sound controlling box, gramophone machine, projecting machine (old), fire extinguishers, motor generator with switch board, etc.

And

The Goodwill of the said Imperial Cinema.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, "GODREJ" AND "CHAT-WOOD" SAFES, ETC

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will (TO-MORROW) THURSDAY, the 4th January, 1934 at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Baroda Bank Building, 3rd Floor, Apollo Street, Fort:—

Office furniture, such as, roll top writing tables, office tables, chairs, steel cup-boards and filing cabinets, show-cases, revolving chairs, English weighing scale, No. 10 and 12 "Remington" typewriters, "Godrej" and "Chatwood" safes, "Protectograph" machine, Electric ceiling and table fans, partitions, etc., etc., formerly belonging to Messrs. Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.,
62, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY Messrs. D. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the Parties concerned, latest designed very valuable ornaments of diamonds, Emeralds, Rubbies, and Pearls such as bangles, necklaces, earrings, ravifull sets, bracelets, nose pins, lady's full sets sadi pins, single and double row pearl bangles, diamond rings, etc. TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) the 4th January 1934, at 2-30 p.m. at 62 Medow's Street, Fort.

Jewellery will be on view on Wednesday the 3rd January 1934, between 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) Catalogues will be printed.

D. MISTRY AND CO.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5339	1 Jan.	4 Jan.
Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	10 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	9 Jan
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	3 Jan
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 Jan.
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	22 Jan
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb

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Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	24th Dec.	8th Jan.
Hagoe ,,	6th Jan.	22nd ,,
Shozen ,,	9th ,,	9th Feb.
Havre ,,	3rd ,,	6th ,,
Choyo ,,	5th ,,	30th Jan.

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(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
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BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—

Dr. M. BOSE
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Parbatipur, (Bengal)

WHITE LEPROSY
Surely Cured in One Day

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

S. K. BURMAN,
No. 4, P.O. Katrisaral (Gaya).

Bank Of Baroda, Ltd.
nder the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
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Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
N M Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd. Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 will be allowed at 1 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 2½ per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank Of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra, Bara Bazar, (Calcutta); Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Write To-day—for your Copy
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Posh Vad 3, 1990.
Muslim—Ramzan 16, 1352.
Parsi—Tir 29, 1303.
Indian Science Congress, Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY: Jan. 4.
Indian Science Congress, Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

FRIDAY: Jan. 5.
Indian Science Congress: University Buildings, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY: Jan. 6.
Indian Science Congress: University Buildings, 10 a.m.
S.s. "Narkunda" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"Leave It To Me." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE.—"A Southern Maid." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL.—"Bombshell." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"The Millionaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"My Weakness." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"A Badtime Story." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Henry VIII." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END.—"Malati-Madhao". Time as usual.
GLOBE.—"Dixiana." Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC.—"Bhakta Pralhad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY.—"That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA.—"Surya Kumari." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE.—"Hook, Line And Sinker." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JACOB HAJI ESA F.F. INSTITUTE:—Return for the month of December, 1933: Males 823; Females 140 and Children 67.

GRAINS & SEEDS ASSN.:—The opening ceremony of "the Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd." will be held under the presidentship of Mr. B.G. Horniman to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Company's registered office at 163, Kalbadevi Road.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Straits Settlements and China per s. s..... via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Maloja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th inst.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12 noon—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema, the Theatre Magnificent.
6-30 p.m.—Educational Hour. "Fads and Fallacies of modern Education" by Miss Najoo Wadia in Gujerati. "Some Facts about Physical Exercise." by Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A., in Marathi.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-30 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay current rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Newsreel." A commentary on the week's events by A.G.A. Norman, the Radio Reporter.
9-45 p.m.—Leo Goutkin and his famous Ben Band.
11 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Trocadero Cinema Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m.—The Grand Cham's Diamonds, a play reading in one act by Alan Monkhouse.
9-15 p.m.—Midland Studio Orchestra.
10 p.m.—Film Stars.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11 p.m.—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received the following:
One wall-calendar from the United Assurance Co., Calcutta.
One wall-calendar from Lentin's Commercial College, Bombay.
One wall-calendar from Gobhai Art Studio, Bombay.
One wall-calendar from Dahya lal & Company, Bombay.
One wall-calendar from A. H. Seller, Samta (Bengal).
One wall-calendar from the Metropolitan Insurance Co., Bombay.
The Fidvi Printing Press (179, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay), have sent us different kinds of calendars printed by them in their Press. Their refill block with steel stand calendar for 1934 is a very useful one, especially for office-desks. The price of the calendar is only Rs. 1-8, which is certainly quite cheap as compared with similar foreign articles.

GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
On The Stage
The eminent Hungarian VIOLINIST & CARICATURIST
LASZLO SCHWARTZ

ARLISS The master of the talking Screen in a modern thrilling story—merging millions and lovers.
GEORGE ARLISS
A Warner Brothers Vitaphone Hit!
IN
Story by Earl Derr Biggers.
THE MILLIONAIRE
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HUNGARIAN ART

A Varied Collection

(By Our Art Critic)

Mr. T.E. Garai, the reputed artist from Hungary, has been recently visiting places of interest in India. Mr. Garai is now in Bombay and has brought with him a representative and varied collections of the group of Hungarian artists known as the "Twenty Fine." It consists of about thirty pictures—most of them of more than passing interest. Some of the artists represent names familiar to visitors of European galleries of art. For example, Mr. Naray, a musician, who never received a lesson in any academy or school of art, offers examples of work that appeal by the sheer directness of their emotion. Every stroke of the brush is subordinate to the rather sad themes of Mr. Naray's pictures. The landscapes of Mr. Kezedi-Kovacs convey their serene atmosphere to the onlooker by the artist's skill in tone and surface treatment. Mr. Fried Pal has been definitely influenced by Paris cafes and his delineation of the "Artist's Model" reveal an expressive fatalism in the subject—rare and yet natural. Mr. T.E. Garai's own work is distinguished by insight into colourful peasant-life and landscapes. Mr. Negely's pictures of Venice are bright and brilliant. They have sunshine and the rhythm of colour patterns. Mr. A. Romek is altogether distinct from his fellow-artists. He is evidently one who believes in what is termed "absolute realism." His pictures of still life, glass jars, costumes, bottles, wine glasses are perfect examples of finished craftsmanship. And, one is persuaded to believe that in more than the probability of distinct art values in such direct statements.

Mr. T.E. Garai is at the "Anchorage" at Apollo Bunder. He intends to organise shortly a show of the pictures with him.

CORPORATION ELECTION

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—I had the occasion to meet Mr. Deorukhkar in the Hindi Conference. As he is assured by his many friends and admirers of his being elected this time to the Corporation from "A" Ward, I do not want to be a hinderance in his way. At his desire, I am withdrawing from the contest.

Jinnah Arrives On Thursday

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is expected to arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Maloja" on the 4th instant.

UPANISHAD CLASSES:—Shastreee Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall to-day (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday from 8 to 9 a.m. on Upanishadas. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

GOVARDHANRAM & GUJERATI WOMANHOOD:—A meeting of the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal of Santa Cruz will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in Sheth Bhawanji Karsandas' bungalow, when Shreeyuta C.N. Shankar Pandya will deliver a lecture on "Govardhanram and Gujerati Womanhood."

FAREWELL TO B.F. BRADLEY:—A public meeting will be held at Chowpatty on Wednesday (the 3rd inst.) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Marxist League in honour of B.F. Bradley, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who is shortly leaving this country for England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—O.S. K. steamer "Havre Maru" left Moji on Dec. 31 and is due to arrive in Bombay on Jan. 24 via usual ports.

Steamer "Clan Macnair" left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 30.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of 21st ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 31st idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th inst.

The "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at mid night the same day.

The N.Y.K. steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 29th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th Jan.

The Homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Strathnaver" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at midnight the same day.

Prof. Saha Relates Story Of Universe

(Continued from page 11).

were hopelessly mixed together. It was Emanuel Kant, the great surveyor of human knowledge in the eighteenth century who first drew a clear-cut line between the Organic and Inorganic worlds. The next great Evolutionist of the physical side was Sir Norman Lockyear, who sketched his ideas in numerous papers.

The story of creation as constructed by Kant and Laplace was an attempt at a synthetic view of the world. Up to the time of Kant man's interest had not yet outgrown the solar system. But by the work of Bassel and Henderson and Lord Rosse and the discovery of photography and of spectrum analysis necessary means of undertaking the physical and trignometrical survey of the heavens were provided for.

COSMIC RADIATION.

As far as our present knowledge goes, the Universe consists of billions of galaxies distributed in space. But compared to the immensity of space, they are like little patches of oases of matter in a vast desert with huge distances intervening each other. The problems which now confront the astrophysicist are as follows:—

(a) How do stars come into existence and what is their life-history?

(b) How do they maintain their stock of energy?

(c) What happens to the radiation which is being poured in space?

(d) What is the ultimate fate of the Universe?

From a study of the Cosmic Radiation, nuclear physics and the electrofission of quantum, we get a complete picture of conversion of matter into energy quanta and of energy quanta back into radiation. Probably the picture may be completed when experiments succeed in causing a fission in the neutron, and isolating the free magnitic poles first conceived by Dirac.

Is there any Evolution? Perhaps, my audience would like to get a straight answer to the question. On such a point one is guided by his sense of aesthetics as Sir Arthur Eddington blandly puts it. Any view, however, is bound to be highly speculative.

EXPANDING UNIVERSE.

According to the protagonists of the expanding universe, the world is closed, and if there be any such other Universe besides ours, we have not discovered any method for knowing it. The main idea of this view has gained such wide currency, owing to the good services of the modern world news agency, that it is unnecessary to dwell at length on the subject. The best that can be said of this theory is that it is highly speculative, and cannot be accepted unless we succeed in finding out some other solid peg, besides the recession of extra-galactic nebulae on which the conclusion can be shown to rest. The Cosmic process is cyclic. Matter acting on quanta and causing electrofission acts like a Maxwell demon which reverses the inexorable morch of Entropy, a doom which has been dreaded by all evolutionists. I submit that in cosmos, evolution may be confined to individual systems like the earth or the Solar system or the Globular clusters, but the old concentrations of mass become dead and new concentrations may take their place in a cyclic way. The whole secret of this chain of processes seems to be locked up in the physics of the atomic nucleus to which we must look in the next few years for clearing up the riddles which confront us in our efforts to know the mysterious universe.

COMMUNICATION TO MARS.

You may now justly complain that I have soared to such aesthetical heights that matters concerning life have been completely ignored. To a scientist life is a queer thing, not subject to reason or law like inanimate objects, but swayed in its action by inexplicable impulses which Schopenhauer calls "Will." One would like to know whether on any of the myriads of heavenly bodies there may be intelligent beings and whether they have been able to evolve a system of controlling life better han ours. There is no reason to think that life should be confined to our planet alone, but it must be admitted that nobody has yet succeeded in establishing communication with such extra-terrestrial beings though the French Academy has been proclaiming a prize of one hundred thousand francs for several decades for finding out a practical method of opening communications with Mars, our next neighbour.

I suppose that we would all agree, that what we look for in the future is the assistance of Science—if it can give—in securing a more rational manipulation of human nature. Our conclusion must I suppose be that Science is really only one of the agencies which are available for removing somewhat basic disturbance in the human balance.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

Scientific methods have been applied by scholars to the study of the subjects of more human interests like Civics, Politics, Economics, History, Social Eugenics and Experimental psychology. In fact, it has appeared to many thinking men that much of the evils of the present-day world are due to the non-adoption of the human organisations to the changing conditions of the world. Owing to improved methods of communication and to much better contact between different parts of the world, the world is fast becoming one economic and cultural unit. But the politicians still persist in their Olympian attitudes.

Economic and scientific studies show that the world has resources enough for her whole population and if there be a rational programme of production and a programme of judicious and equitable distribution, nobody should suffer from hunger and privation and everybody can afford to have much better amenities of life. But for this purpose rivalry amongst nations and communities should give way to co-operative construction and the politicians should hand over many of their functions to an international board of trained scientific industrialists and the distribution should be supervised by economists. The eugenists should devise means for assigning a fixed quota of population to each geographical unit, which it should not be allowed to exceed. The joy of life for the grown-up men will be provided not in designing means for the plunder or exploitation of our fellow men in various ways but in administering to their needs and in the free development and display of the finer faculties of mind.

ACADEMY SCHEME.

Dr. Saha next pleaded for a proper organisation of scientific brains and added that, that the non-official scientific men have a just cause of grievance against the Government. He then sketched out a scheme for an Indian Academy like the Royal Society in England or the Prussian Academy in Germany, the apex of a pyramid of societies devoted to particular subjects. Its membership should be limited and should be considered a mark of distinction and honour.

If the Academy is started on the above lines, I think it may undertake the following works:—

(i) It will publish 'Comptes Rendus' or Proceedings like those published by the National Academy of Sciences, United States of America, which will contain only the results in long or short abstracts. It should not in general undertake the publication of a Journal devoted to a particular subject. These will be left to the societies and services. It may in addition publish memoirs and transactions.

(ii) It should take over the organisation of the Indian Science Congress.

(iii) It should try to induce the State to form National Research Committees, on which the Academies should have fair representation.

(iv) It should secure and manage endowments for Scientific research.

(v) It may act as a liaison body between societies for various branches of science, provincial academies, universities, services, and private organisations for scientific research.

(vi) It may undertake and promote inquiries regarding problems of national welfare.

(vii) It should represent India on International Bodies for International Co-operation.

PROPOSALS.

At the present time, the hopes of world peace, based on a scientific handling of economic and political problems appear to be, as you are well aware, very distant, for the world forces are moving in such a direction that it is more likely that instead of establishing an era of world-peace and co-ordinated scientific exploration for the benefit of the whole mankind, the present generation will fulfil Spengler's pessimistic prophecy of the end of a cycle resulting in the crash of modern civilization. In any case whether we move towards peace or war, it is clear that the prospects of a better future lie entirely with science. Every country must, for the sake of self-preservation as well as for the benefit of mankind, husband all its resources scientifically and must foster and stimulate scientific thought. The great industrial ventures, whether private or State, must make increasing use of science, for otherwise they will not answer the world needs and achieve the desired results.

So in every country, India not excepted, the State must awaken to the need for a proper organisation of her scientific brains. Confining to our country, it is well-known that a good amount of scientific work, which often led to great industrial enterprises has been done in the past by the various scientific Services. Within the last few years, the Agricultural Research Council has been founded in which a happy departure is noticeable. Unlike the older services, whose organisation probably did not enable them to make use of non-official scientific brain available in the Universities or private institutions, the constitution of the Agricultural Council has been such as to enable it to make full use of all available talent—which is a happy and new departure in the policy of the Government of India.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST GOVT.

In this connection, the non-official scientific men have a just cause of grievance against the Government. I remember to have read, a few years ago, a short article by our energetic secretary Dr. Agharkar, in the "Modern Review" where he invited attention to the close co-operation existing between workers in the scientific services of the Government, and Professors in Universities in other countries, and complained of its total absence in this country. In other countries, the co-operation is so complete that it is not unusual to find that Universities and Services very often exchange their workers to the mutual advantage of both. I do not see why this co-operation should not be secured in our country as well, and the existing services should not be reorganised on the lines of the Agricultural Research Council.

RIVER PHYSICS LABORATORY.

There are many lines in which the Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments can profit immensely if they take the trouble of obtaining proper scientific guidance before launching on large-scale enterprises. As many such cases are not known to you all, I would refer to only one. You are aware that year after year, the Government and other public bodies spend an enormous amount in constructing bridges and water reservoirs, in opening canals, in development schemes in hydro-electric schemes, and in city drainage schemes These schemes are certainly highly beneficial and undertaken with the best of intentions, but you are certainly also aware that from time to time, very unpleasant facts leak through the columns of the news agency, which show that these schemes are mishandled at some stage or other. Every scientific man knows that before the actual working commences the plans should be scientifically studied in Hydraulic Research Laboratories, with the aid of models and the engineers in charge of constructions should have a clear-cut idea of the work before they are put in charge of it. You may be knowing that in spite of the fact that next to the United States of America, India is the country which has undertaken such works on the most gigantic scale and has spent hundreds of crores of rupees on these works, the Government has not yet thought it fit to establish a single Hydraulic Research or River Physics Laboratory in this country while in other civilised countries no such enterprise is allowed to be undertaken unless the plans are examined in suitable laboratories attached either to the Universities, Technical High Schools, or State departments with the aid of suitable models.

I should merely add that I am not against the launching of the schemes, in fact many of them, like the Punjab Canals have done immense good to the country. But others like the Orissa and Midnapur Canals, were constructed on faulty lines, and involved the State in huge financial losses; while other schemes like the laying of railway lines through major parts of Bengal without a proper examination of topography and of the river systems have plunged the country into perpetual outbreaks of malarial epidemics, and led to the sapping of the vitality of the population. I do not hold that either the engineers or the officials are responsible for these failures and disasters. In fact, I think that most of them like Sir F. Spring tried to make the best use of a bad situation. But the fault is due to lack of imagination on the part of those who have taken upon themselves the task of Government and to their failure in devising a proper system of co-ordinated work in which preliminary scientific study in suitable laboratories should form an essential part of the organisation.

SCIENTISTS MUST ORGANISE.

It is clear that for these and other reasons, which are too numerous to be discussed here, it is necessary that scientific men in India should be better organised, and should try to impress upon the Government, the States, and other public bodies the need for encouragement of scientific research, and for a scientific handling of economic and industrial problems of the country. The best way for them to do so is to organise themselves into a corporate body, and it appears to me that the movement for establishing an Indian Academy of Sciences has started at the right moment.

I.M.S. NO RACE MONOPOLY

Open Competitive Examinations Must Be Held

COMPROMISE SUGGESTION FROM SIMLA

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The proceedings of the Medical Conference held in Bombay under the presidency of Dr. Ansari have received considerable attention here especially with regard to the affairs of the I.M.S.

Political circles here agree that I.M.S. is at present is living on its past reputation. There used to be a competitive examination for recruitment to the Service, but it was stopped long ago with the result that the general opinion is that British recruitment to the service is not of the required standard. Some members of the Assembly are likely to take this matter up in the next session and press on the Government, the desirability of introducing an open competitive examination. Full Indian demand would, of course, be that the examination be open and selection be entirely on merit irrespective of race, caste or creed.

A COMPROMISE.

It is emphasised that the medical sphere concerning the lives of millions of people cannot be tied to racial considerations and that if European officials carried the point too far in demanding attendance by European doctors, then it is apparent that Indians would really useful, whereas Indian doctors start with no such handicaps refuse to be served by European doctors and majority of European I.M.S. officials would have no place in the Indian Medical world.

Political circles therefore, hope that the Government of India would take up the matter with the Secreary of State and that the most that may be acceptable as a compromise would be that recruitment be by competitive examination, whether held in India or in London and that reservation for Europeans, if insisted on, shall not be more than one-third for the transitional period and that ultimately the I.M.S. must be free from racial reservations.

PATHE
3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"The better to wink at you!... my dear."

SECOND WEEK AND STILL PEOPLE ARE CLAMOURING FOR SEATS.
Phone: 41561.

M. C. C. Draw With All-India Eleven

PILE UP 279 RUNS FOR 5 WKTS. IN SECOND VENTURE

Home Team's Wonderful Rally Turns Scale

SCORES AT A GLANCE

M. C. C. (First Innings)	... ...	331
All-India XI (First Innings)	... ...	168
M. C. C. (2nd Innings)	... ...	279
	(for 5 wkts declared)	
All-India XI (2nd Innings)	... ...	152
	(for 1 wkt.).	

CALCUTTA, January 2.

The three-day match between the M.C.C. and an all-India XI ended to-day in a draw.

Magnificent batting by batsmen on both sides was responsible for some high scores.

The Home Team were all out to-day in their first innings for 168 and Jardine after 140 minutes' batting declared M.C.C. second innings closed at 279 for 5 wickets.

Valentine scored 74, including 2 sixes and 10 fours in 46 minutes, and Nichols 79, including 2 sixes and 13 fours in 75 minutes.

In their second innings, the Home Team had made 152 for one wicket in 86 minutes, when stumps were finally drawn. Johnstone and H. P. Ward remained not out with 69 and 77 respectively.

Inspite the fact that prices of daily tickets to Eden Garden grounds were officially reduced by fifty per cent for to-day's fixture, the attendance on third and last day of M. C. C.'s match against an All-India eleven was disappointingly small, not more than 2,000 being present at the commencement of play.

EMPTY STANDS.

Twelve out of the 16 big blocks on either side of the wicket including the entire seating accommodation on the northern side which incidentally is the finest seen at any centre, during present tour, were almost entirely empty and others were very sparsely occupied.

CIRCULAR TO PRESS.

This gave point to a "note for the press' circulated in press tent just before commencement of play in which Calcutta public were exhorted to attend the test match in larger numbers. After alluding to the fact that His Excellency the Governor had granted a public holiday on Friday, 5th January, hope was expressed that Bengal would turn up in their thousands to take advantage of the holiday and to see two fully representative sides of English and Indian cricket playing on India's most perfect ground.

The financial obligations of the Cricket Association "it was stated" are still not met and it is hoped that Calcutta public will show their appreciation of His Excellency's action and that Indians in Bengal will make a point of supporting and encouraging their own representatives.

The start was made at 11 a.m., Verity and Nichols opening attack. The whole side was out in 40 minutes for the addition of only 17 runs for 3 remaining wickets.

After Verity and Nichols had each bowled 3 overs Marriot relieved Nichols at the maidan end and clean bowled Lallsingh with the last ball of his second over.

GOPALAN'S ERROR.

In 3 overs that Marriott bowled to-day, he did not concede a single run.

The second wicket (Gopalan's) fell in Marriott's third over although it was not credited to the bowler. Gopalan after placing the ball to cover called for run which Ward rightly refused. Gopalan had however taken headlong start and before he could recover his ground Jardine's deliberate and unhurried underhand throw to wicket-keeper had taken toll, for batsman's mistake.

INNINGS ENDS.

Verity then brought the innings to a close by bowling Ward for eleven. The home innings came to close at 11-42 for 168.

Although holding a lead of 163 runs on first innings Jardine decided not to enforce follow on and went in second time with Barnet and Walters at noon. Batsmen evidently had orders to hit and Barnett always revelling in such situation was seen to such advantage that more glorious display of driving than his could hardly have been seen. One powerful pull off Gopalan was nearly a six and three brilliant cover drives (two off Patel in one over) left fielders standing.

BARNETT HITS OUT.

Patel was well hit in his third over although he got Barnett's wicket with his last ball. Barnett despatched his first two balls to the boundary, and a hit off the third was stopped near cover by Campbell. A single to Walters again brought Barnett against Patel whose next ball yielded another four. Off the next ball which he attempted to pull Barnett gave a high catch to Lallsingh at square leg and the latter made a good catch running backwards.

Barnett was batting for just over half hour for his 39 which included no less than eight hits to boundary.

With a fast ball of his next over Patel got Walters out l.b.w. for 12 and Valentine was joined by Nichols. At lunch the M. C. C. score was 103 for two wickets, Valentine not out 30, Nichols not out 16.

Although with a lead of 266 runs and three hours left for play, Jardine did not apply for closure at the luncheon interval. The indication that declaration was probably not far distant was afforded by the way Valentine (and in a lesser degree Nichols) proceeded to bat on resumption. Some terrific hitting by Kent amateur (who for first time in the tour justified description of him as the Earle of the present team) put on 50 in 15 minutes. With two mighty hits off Johnstone which easily cleared the square leg boundary Valentine reached his 50 in 40 minutes and then opened out in truly magnificent style. He hit the next three balls from Johnstone to the boundary sending up 150 when the M. C. C. innings had lasted 75 minutes at the rate of two runs per minute.

The field was rattled as it had never been rattled before and then a half-nearted shot which gave a soft return catch to Longfield brought Valentine's innings to a close for 74 made in 46 minutes. He had two sixes and ten hits to the boundary in his score (160-3-74). The third wicket partnership had added 101 runs in 41 minutes.

Although less flashy than his partner, Nichols too was scoring very quickly and reached his 50 in 58 minutes with a boundary hit off Nayudu. There were ten fours in Nichols' 50.

79 IN 75 MINUTES.

After passing his 50 Nichols opened out in a manner which have made Capman and Woolley look to their laurels. He drove two successive balls from Longfield clean over the longest boundary on the ground straight in front of the wicket and hit Patel straight back so hard that the bowler was struck violently in the thigh and winced. His wonderful innings was terminated by a catch by Naidu at mid-on off Gopalan.

Nichols was batting for 75 min. for his 79 which included two sixes and 13 fours. Although Jardine played his usual stolid game and occasional forced shot past mid-on, Townsend continued the hitting and collected good 23 runs in 40 minutes.

As if they had not had enough of hitting already the crowd shouted "Jardine hit out" and eventually the M. C. C. captain declared the innings closed at 3-15 when the score was 279 for 5 wickets. This score was made in 145 minutes and included four sixes and 36 fours, a gorgeous display of hitting unrivalled by any team during the present tour.

With 442 runs behind the Home team commenced their second innings with Johnstone and K. Bose to the bowling of Nichols and Valentine. Nichols was soon changed in favour of Barnett but Valentine had Bose l.b.w. with the fifth ball of his third over for one, out of 26 on board.

Except for a good cut off Barnett which Jardine fielded splendidly Bose during his stay at the wickets for 17 minutes had no stroke which a batsman of his type could be expected to make when no more than 86 minutes remained for play.

SPLENDID PARTNERSHIP.

Jardine rested his regular bowlers for some time and put on Barnett and Valentine and then Walters to bowl. Walters in two overs had an analysis of 2/1/8/0, but 50 appeared on the board in 35 minutes. At 4-30 when only half an hour remained for play the score was 86 for one wicket; Johnstone, not out, 46; Ward not out 37.

JOHNSTONE MISSED THRICE.

Johnstone reached his 50 in 65 minutes and Ward in 52. Ward hit Human and Gregory for brilliant six each (as Nichols had done) to the great glee of the spectators. M. C. C. fielding inspite of terrific hitting indulged in by Johnstone and Ward remained very steady and efficient although Ward was twice dropped by Barnett (at 56 and 71) and was missed by Jardine at 63. All those shots were, however, made with full force of the bat. Last 52 runs were made in 20 minutes.

There were nine fours in Johnstone's score and two sixes and eight fours in Ward's score.

The following are the scores:—

ALL-INDIA XI (First Innings)	
Longfield l. b. w. b Marriott	22
Johnstone c Jardine b Nichols	6
K Bose b Nichols	38
Naidu c Jardine b Marriott	25
Campbell l.b.w. b Verity	6
Hasie b Nichols	8
Lallsingh b Marriott	43
G Bose b Nichols	2
H P Ward b Verity	11
Gopalan run out	0
Patel not out	0
Extras	7
Total	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M. C. C.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	19	2	31	4
Valentine	2	0	13	0
Verity	26.1	14	42	2
Marriott	26	12	52	3
Townsend	7	3	11	0
Barnett	2	0	5	0
Human	1	0	4	0

M. C. C. (Second Innings.)	
Barnett c Lallsingh, b Patel	39
Walters l.b.w. b Patel	12
Valentine c and b Longfield	74
Nichols c Naidu, b Gopalan	79
Townsend b Patel	23
Jardine (not out)	7
Gregory (not out)	6
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wickets)	255

Innings declared and closed.

BOWLING ANALSYIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Long field	15	2	71	1
Gopalan	10	1	32	1
Patel	11	0	75	3
Naidu	6	0	29	0
Johnstone	3	0	32	0

ALL-INDIA XI (Second Innings)	
Johnstone (not out)	69
K. Bose i.b.w., b Valentine	1
Ward (not out)	77
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wicket)	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS, M.C.C.

	M.	O.	W.	R.
Nichols	5	0	25	0
Valentine	6	1	19	1
Barnett	6	0	35	0
Walters	2	1	8	0
Marriott	3	0	11	0
Human	3	0	23	0
Gregory	3	0	26	0

Carnelian (Meekings up) returning to scale after his victory in the Ayrshire Plate.

These fair punters find it difficult to pick winners?

VERITY SCORED 91 FOR M.C.C.

Indian ladies in rich saris were present on New Year's Day at the Mahaluxmi Races.

M. C. C. v. MYSORE STATE ELEVEN

To Play At Bangalore On January 28 And 29

From Our Correspondent.

BANGALORE, Jan. 2.

The Selection Committee of the Mysore State Cricket Club have selected the following 15 players from whom the Mysore State Eleven are to play with the M. C. C. at Bangalore on January 28 and 29.

1 P. A. Kanickkam (batsman), 2 Ren Nailer (all-rounder), 3 Capt. G. L. Still, 4 P. M. C. Gosh (of Kolar, all-rounder), 5 M. G. Vijayasarathi (all-rounder), 6 Safi Darashah (all-rounder), 7 A. Narayanaswami, 8 Y. S. Ramaswami (bowler), 9 B. R. Nagarajarao, 10 B. A. Patel, 11 T. Murari (batsman), 12 P. E. Palia (all-rounder), 13 Capt. F. G. Rogers, 14 W. Boreham and 15 B. R. Nagarajarao.

Capt. Rogers will captain the team.

Rani's Offer Of Silver Racket

POONA, Jan. 2.

Shreemant Southagyawati Rani Saheba of Icchalkaranji has presented the local P. Y. C. Gymkhana with a silver racket to be given each year to the winner in the Hindu Ladies Tennis Singles.—United Press.

BERAR AND NIZAM'S SUZERAINTY

Important Resolution Tabled For C. P. Council Session

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

Mr. Khaparde, leader of the Nationalist Party in the C. P. Legislative Council, has tabled a resolution recommending the immediate appointment of Conciliation Boards under the Debt Conciliation Act in every district and tahsil of Berar.

Another resolution given notice of by him to be moved at the next session of the Legislative Council urges the Government of India to make immediate declaration of details of the suzerainty of His Exalted Highness the Nizam over Berar as contemplated in the Viceroy's announcement at Hyderabad on December 1.—United Press.

TERRIFIC 'QUAKE SHOCKS IN SIND

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

News of a terrific eruption and earthquake shocks are reported from Sehwan in Dadu District.

Terrific noise accompanied by shocks is being heard by villagers in the vicinity. The village folk were astounded to see flames emerging out of an area at day break. Numerous people who visited that area saw big rectangular outlet and gases emerging.

Large crowds are visiting the place.—United Press.

Mr. Habibur Rahman Khan of Kashmir has been declared successful in the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. He will fill the existing vacancy, subject to passing the necessary medical test.

HINDI UNIVERSITY FOR C. INDIA

Holkar Govt.'s Welcome Move

INDORE, (By Mail).

Under instructions of the Education Department of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, a committee of the Hindi Sahitya Samiti presided over by Dr. P. Basu, Principal of the Holkar College, has prepared a scheme of higher education through the medium of Hindi.

The committee proposes that higher education in Arts through the medium of Hindi is possible up to the M.A. standard.

As regards practical science the committee expresses the opinion that it will not be possible to give instruction through the vernacular for some more years to come.

Accordingly a Hindi University is to be started at Indore probably by 1935 and it is hoped that all the Central India States will cooperate. A college will be started at Indore and some of the learned men have come forward to offer their services as honorary professors for the first two years. The whole scheme of the Central India Hindi University is estimated to cost eleven lakhs of rupees but in the beginning the local Hindi Sahitya Samati has offered to bear the initial expenses.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, will leave Delhi on January 4 for Tatanagar where he arrives on January 6. He will proceed to Calcutta next day reaching there on January 8. He expects to return back to Delhi on the evening of January 12.

VIZIANAGRAM XI Vs. M. C.C.

Strong All-India Side Will Oppose Tourists

BENARES, Jan. 2.

The match between the Vizianagram XI and the M. C. C. team will be played at Benares on January 10, 11 and 12.

Invitations have been issued to the following cricketers to play on behalf of the Vizianagram XI:—

(1) Maharajkumar of Vizianagram; (2) The Yuvaraj of Patiala; (3) Major Naidu (Indore); (4) Botawala (Bombay); (5) Wazirali (Patiala); (6) Amarnath (Patiala); (7) Nissar (Patiala); (8) Kelaart (Colombo); (9) Ramjee (Rajkot); (10) C. S. Naidu (Benares); (11) Shahabuddin (Benares); (12) Palia (Benares); (13) Narsinhamurty (Benares) and (14) Dilawar Hussain (Alirajpur).

Botawala has replied regretting his inability to accept the invitation to play owing to Ramzan.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram returned to Benares yesterday.—A. P.

THIRD LAWN TENNIS TEST

Magnificent Display By McGrath

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1.

In the Third Lawn Tennis Test match, Australia was leading England by 6 matches to 2 on the second day in which, McGrath beat Perry 7/5, 6/4.

This was the outstanding event of the day and was a magnificent battle of tactics in which McGrath's double backhand dominated.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET

MELBOURNE. Jan. 1.

In the match between Victoria and South Australia, Victoria concluded their innings for the total of 366 (Bromley 161, Wall 4 for 64).

South Australia had made 198 at the close of play. (Lonergan 100, Fleetwood Smith 4 for 47.)—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day: Birkenhead Park 3, Waterloo 8; Manchester 3, Leicester 12; Rosslyn Park vs. Fettesians—Loretonians scratched. Watsonians 6, Newport 8.—Reuter.

G. I. P. Tennis At Jubbulpur

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 2.

The annual Tennis Tournament of the G.I.P. Railway European Institutes in which 19 couples entered has almost concluded. The following are the results up-to-date:—

Mr. D. Delaney and Miss E. Middlecoat	32
Mr. B. Woods and Mrs. Purvis	23
Mr. E. Shaw and Miss Brown	24
Mr. C. Hill and Mrs. Debeaux	18
Mr. D. Tanner and Mrs. F. Ward	12
Mr. Middlecoat and Mrs. Thurly	22
Mr. F. Ward and Mrs. E. Thorabour	15
Mr. J. Collett and Miss N. Willis	18
Mr. C. Shaw and Miss V. Hart	22
Mr. Bradbury and Mrs. Richardson	9
Mr. Lwisopey and Mrs. B. Smith	6
Mrs. C. A. Jones and Mrs. T. Gannon	8
Mr. Hal Rocke and Mr. C. O. Callagham	17
Mr. O. C. Willmer and Mr. M. E. Shields	20
Mr. Woodman and Mr. Thurly	21
Mr. S. Freanch and Mr. L. H. Francis	19
Mr. H. Hae Hamera and Mr. T. Mann	14
Mr. Hart and Mr. A. Middlecoat (Junior)	34

United Press

NEW ENGLISH JOCKEY

K. Gethin To Ride For Mrs. Clarke

K. Gethin, the well-known English lightweight jockey is expected in Bombay on Thursday. He has been engaged to ride for Mrs. M. Clarke whose horses are trained by R. Wallace.

Trouble At Indore Mosque

INDORE, (By Mail).

A fight took place between two sections of Mahommedans of Juna Risala over the playing of music before a mosque.

It appears that in the evening when some Mahomedans were offering prayers in a mosque a party of Mahomedans began to play music near it. The Mahomedans who were offering prayers, came out of the mosque and a fight took place between the two parties.

The Superintendent of Police visited the place and restored order.—A. P.

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Speaking to you personally (whether you have a girl, wife or mother, doesn't really matter) in case ill-health holds them captive away from the joys of their rightful existence, and whether or not their trouble has to do with Digestion, Nerves, Blood-quality—you should insist that they try a course of Feluna Pills.

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Unrest In Mill Area Increases

1,500 Men Thrown Out Of Work At Gamdevi

The situation in the mill area is growing steadily worse. Over 4,000 workers of Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills and of the Union Mills who went on strike on Saturday afternoon as a protest against the reduction of the allowance by 50 per cent had not resumed work on Tuesday morning.

The strikers of the Morarji Goculdas Mill, who have still not been paid their wages are holding out, while those of the Hindustan Mill who had gone on strike about a month ago, held a meeting at which it was resolved to entrust to a Labour Union the handling of the affairs of the workers, and to request the Union to safeguard their interests.

HOLD OUT!

A meeting of the workers in the Union Mills was held on Tuesday morning in the B. D. D. Chawls, DeLisle Road, at which Messrs. Alwe, Kaslay, Gaikwad and other labour leaders addressed the meeting exhorting the men to act in a body and to hold out till their cause was successful.

SITUATION WORSENS.

That the situation is growing worse is evidenced by the fact that the Victoria Mills at Gamdevi, have put up a notice on Tuesday morning intimating that the allowance of the workers will be reduced by 50 per cent. While the Colaba Land Mills have put up a notice that owing to trade depression the management has decided to close down the Mill as from January 15. This would mean that about 1,500 men will find themselves without work on the 15th January unless there is a sudden revival in trade in which case the Mill authorities have promised to continue the working of the mill.

REDUCTION ACCEPTED.

The workers in the Findlay Mills and Hirji Mills have accepted the reluction in the allowance given to them and are carrying on their work under Police protection.

MOTOR CAR DISAPPEARS

Removed From Worli Garage It Is Found In J. J. Hospital Compound

The mysterious disappearance of a motor car belonging to Mudhol State which was removed from a garage and found abandoned in the compound of the J. J. Hospital next day, is engaging the attention of the city police.

It appears from the complaint of Mr. T. P. Kulkarni, employed by the Mudhol State and residing at Worli that he left the car which is State property in the garage at 9-30 p.m. on the 31st December. On New Year Day he found the car missing and complained to the police. While the police were making enquiries the car was found in the compound of the J. J. Hospital.

Inspector Lyons of the C. I. D. applied to Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court, for the restoration of the car to its lawful owner. The Magistrate granted the request.

PROCLAMATION PARADE

City Armed Police Take Part In Annual Function

The Bombay City Armed Police took part in the Proclamation Parade which was held on New Year's Day at the Colaba Parade Ground on Monday morning.

Among the other units wrich took part in the impressive ceremony were the Royal Artillery, the Sherwood Foresters, and the 3/8th Punjab Regiment.

The parade was commanded by Lt. Col. J S Wilkinson, Officer Commanding Sherwood Foresters and Major General Needham, General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, took the salute. The parade concluded with the booming of the guns and the sharp sounds of the rifles.

SALESMEN IN TROUBLE

Charged With Misappropriation Of Firm's Money

Two salesmen of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. have been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. for alleged misappropriation. The accused Shivram Trimbak and Achuyut Shrinir were employed as salesmen and it was also a part of their duty to receive moneys from customers and pay the same to the cashier.

Mr. Frolick, the General Manager discovered that the first accused had not accounted for Rs. 3,324 and the second for Rs. 2,242. Both the accused were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, at Girgaon and bailed out till January 15 for the sum of Rs. 3,000 to be deposited in court and surety of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Mahale in applying for bail pointed out that the accused had sold goods worth lacs of rupees and received commission in thousands of rupees. It was not likely that they would misappropriate such small amounts. The Magistrate ordered them to be let out on bail as stated.

NEW RULE FOR LORRY TRAFFIC

Tragic Accident At Byculla Serves As Eye-Opener

The story of a wheel, which disengaged itself from the axle of a motor lorry, while it was in full motion near Byculla Bridge and knocked down a girl who died as a result of the serious injuries caused by the violence of the leg, was told in the City Coroner's Court at the inquest held over the body of a 12-year old girl-wife, named Balamma Savalram.

It appears that lorry No. 305 Bom. was going along the Victoria Garden Road towards Sewri from Girgaum at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

When the lorry was going down the slope of the Byculla Bridge, the right front wheel suddenly slipped out from the axle as a result of the breaking of the ball bearings.

The lorry, which was going at a good speed proceeded a few yards on three wheels only, until the driver applied the brakes and stopped the vehicle.

The wheel, continued its motion and ran towards the footpath. At that moment, the girl Balamma and her grand-father were walking along the foot-path unaware of the oncoming wheel, which went and struck the unfortunate girl with full force and knocked her down.

She sustained serious injuries including the multiple fracture of a leg bone. The wheel after knocking down the girl stopped its motion and fell down.

The girl was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was admitted for treatment and died on Sunday evening.

The Coroner's Jury, after hearing the evidence were of opinion that death was due to shock from injuries accidentally received.

The Jury also added the following rider:—"We recommend that a rule be framed requiring owners of private lorries of more than five years standing to have their lorries duly examined by competent machanics every year and send a certificate to that effect to the Commissioner of Police in order to enable that officer to decide whether the vehicle ought to be allowed to be used on the roads."

WOMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED

Four Persons Remanded Into Police Custody

Four persons who were involved in gagging a young Hindu woman and robbing her of her ornaments on Saturday night were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Tuesday morning. The accused are: (1) Brijlal Gopaldas (2) Sohanlal Hasnadrai, (3) Brijlal Jivanlal, (4) Jeramdas Lalbisandas and (5) Lalchand Bawavishram. It was alleged that they went to the residence of Bawanibai Nagappa at Kennedy Bridge and promised to engage her on monthly salary of Rs. 50 each. Afterwards they, it was alleged, gave her some drugged soda water which overpowered her. The accused then, it was alleged, relieved her of jewellery worth Rs. 500 and absconded. The first accused was arrested ne the house of the complainant, Nos. 2 and 5 at Dadar and Nos. 3 and 4 at Kamatipura. The police placed the accused before Mr. I. N. Mehta at Girgaon and applied for a remand of fifteen days. The application was granted.

CAR ABLAZE AT MAHIM

Petrol Falls On Engine And Causes Conflagration

DRIVER BADLY BURNT

A car fire in which one person was badly burnt and two had a narrow escape, occurred at Mahim Bombay, on Monday night.

Mr. P H Burn was driving auto No. Y 2064, which belongs to Sgt. Scot, of the Bombay city police into the city from Bandra to return to his owner.

He stopped for petrol at the Bhatt Company's filling station, on the Lady Jamsetji Road and Lady Hardinge Road junction. With him were his own driver Sakaram Doraj, and a lady friend whom he was taking to the city.

It appears that before the petrol actually started to run into the tank some fell from the nozzle into the engine and, by some cause not yet known, some also fell on Sakaram Doraj, who was badly burnt about the hands and legs.

The lady quickly jumped out of the car and she and Mr. Burn were uninjured.

Inspector Raymond and Sgt. Watson, of Mahim police section, and the Dadar fire brigade and the Salvage Corps, together with a fire ambulance, were at once summoned by phone.

The brigade, aided by willing helpers who before its arrival had begun by throwing sand-mixture on the blazing auto, did smart work in saving the vehicle from a complete burn-out, and also in saving the gasoline station from catching fire.

The injured driver was rushed to K E M Hospital, Parel, by the fire ambulance, and the lady was taken home to Bandra suffering slightly from shock. Both she and Mr. Burn escaped injury.

"BOOK-MAKERS" ARRESTED

Alleged Receiving Of Bets By Pearl Merchants

Two pearl merchants, were arrested red-handed on Monday morning, while bets on horses were being received by one of them on the Sheikh Memon Street. The two Gujarathi merchants were marched to the Princess Street Police Station, from where they have been released on bail.

On information received at the Princess Street Police Station that bettings on the Race Horses were being received on the Sheikh Memon Street by some merchants, Sub-Inspector Shevde and two constables went to the place and as they were passing the officer noticed that a man was receiving bets on the Road from another person. The Officer arrested both of them on the spot.

On a search of their persons, the officer found several betting slips, a Race-tip book and some cash.

The arrested persons namely Kusumchand Fakirchand and Bhalubhai Navalchand, were marched to the police Station from where they were released on bail.

ROBBED AT POINT OF KNIFE

Musulman Loses Race Winnings In Grant Road

A case of highway robbery is being investigated by the Bombay C.I.D. in which a Muslim, who was returning from the Race Court on Saturday, was robbed at the point of a clasp knife and relieved of the money which he had won that day.

It appears that Abdul Kadri, the complainant was accosted by Kutar Hussein, an old acquaintance near Grant Road. Kutar Hussein asked for Rs. 2 from the complainant which was given. The accused then asked if he had "good luck" that day and he said he got a few rupees.

Kutar Hussein then followed Abdul Kadri, and with the assistance of two others, it is alleged, threw him down and placed the clasp knife on his stomach warning him not to move and pay up the money he had.

The accused then, it is alleged, relieved the complainant of his winnings of the day amounting to Rs. 105 and ran away.

The accused were subsequently placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Tuesday and remanded to police custody till the 16th inst.

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DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF MAULANA MOHAMAD ALI

Appeal To Muslims To Carry Out Life Work Of Departed Leader

Prominent members of the Khilafat Committee including Syed Mustafa Bahadur, President and Messrs. Mohamed Irfan and Vnazi Mohiuddin, Secretaries of the Khilafat Committee in the course of a statement to the press, request Muslims all over India to celebrate the third death anniversary of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali, which falls on January 4 in a fitting manner by holding meetings and offering prayers for his soul.

They further request Muslims to unite and organise themselves for the service of Islam on this occasion.

The late Maulana's great desire was that Muslims corps must be organised all over India so that there would be a trained and earnest body of workers to carry the message of Islam all over the country.

It is therefore hoped that Muslims will, make special efforts this year to organise themselves, and carry out the life work of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a separate statement says: "On behalf of Begum Mohamed Ali and myself, I beg all friends and admirers of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali to meet and offer prayers for the benefit of our dear and departed leader and exhort Muslims to unite and serve Islam for which the late Maulana laid down his life.—A. P.

SAILED BY THE MAIL

H. E. Alla Nawaz Khan, Afghan Minister.

The Earl of Altamont.

The Sultan of Makalla (Arabia.)

SIALKOT FOR SRINAGAR?

An Unfounded Rumour

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

In a leading article the "Daily Herald" of Lahore says:—

"The Government of Lord Willingdon is trying to achieve what the crafty statesmanship of Lord Curzon failed to do in regard to the Kashmir State. It is understood that negotiations are proceeding in Calcutta between Lord Willingdon and the Maharaja of Kashmir who is on a visit to Calcutta. The Government of India are reported to have offered Sialkot to the Kashmir State in exchange for Srinagar which they want to convert into a strong Military base of operation for watching the Yellow and the Red activities on the Indian Frontiers."

According to the "Daily Herald" the Political Department of the Government of India is busy tackling this delicate problem.

Inquiries made by the New Delhi correspondent of the "United Press" do not lend any confirmation to the rumour referred to in the editorial note of the "Daily Herald." (United Press).

HEIR-APPARENT RESUMES POWER

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The Thakore Saheb Shree Vakhatsinhji of Vala, who had handed over the reins of administration to the heir-apparent, prince Gambhirsinhji, has resumed power.

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DR. B. C. ROY'S CONDITION

Advised Complete Rest For Four Weeks

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

An X-Ray examination of Doctor Bidhan Chandra Roy's injured leg which was conducted this morning revealed three minor fractures in the left ankle. The bones were set by Doctor I. M. Banerjee surgeon of the Medical College Hospital.

Doctor Roy has no temperature but the attending physicians are of the opinion that he will have to take rest for about four weeks. Doctor Roy's chauffeur whose injuries were more serious is reported to be slightly better today.

It will be recalled Doctor Roy who is an ex-Mayor of Calcutta met with a serious motor car accident yesterday.—United Press.

CONVICT PAINTS "THE LAST SUPPER"

LONDON, (By Mail).

A convict's paintings depicting scenes in the life of Christ are to be dedicated by the Bishop of Dover in the chapel of Maidstone Prison to day.

The pictures are being hung in the chapel, and all the other convicts will attend the dedication service.

"The convict, an artist, is serving a long term of imprisonment. "The pictures include 'The Last Supper" and "The Road to Calvary." Many people regard them as fine paintings."

The convict has been engaged on his task for a year, and no other work has been given him.

Now that his task of adorning the chapel is complete, however he will return to the less attractive labours of the prison workshop.

King's New Year Greetings To Bombay

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor:—"On behalf of the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency, I respectfully tender to Your Majesties our loyal greetings and best wishes for the New Year."

His Majesty the King-Emperor's reply:—"Please convey to the Government and People of the Bombay Presidency our sincere thanks for their message of greetings to the Queen and myself. I send my best wishes for their prosperity and welfare during the coming year."

INSURED PARCEL MISSING

LAHORE (By Mail)

A parcel insured for Rs. 400, was despatched from Mianwali to Amritsar, is reported to be missing.

It is stated that the parcel was duly received at Lahore and was transhipped along with other mail for Amritsar, but at the latter place it was found to be missing.

The bag containing the missing parcel and two other parcels is alleged to have been tampered with.

Lala Rikhi Kesh, Sub-Inspector in-Charge of the Railway Police Station and Sub-Inspector Mehta Samshersingh in collaboration with two Investigating Inspectors of the Postal Department are investigating.

No arrests have been made so far nor has any clue been discovered.—A. P.

'IL DUCE' ON ITALY'S NEW ROLE

Unifying Force Between West And East Says Mussolini

The following is from the Royal Italian Consul-General:—

In opening the conference of the Asiatic students in Rome Sgr. Mussolini gave a discourse in which he declared:—

"Rome had already realized the Union of the West with the East 20 centuries ago by creating relations of reciprocal understanding with the countries of the East then known.

Subsequently between Asia and Europe every spiritual link ceased; the European States were not able to understand Asia which was only considered as the market for their industrial products and the source of raw materials.

Against these capitalistic and materialistic ideals Italian Fascism reacts for the strength of the spiritual elements of the Asiatic Nations.

New Italy is, therefore, eminently able to reassume her "unifying function between Europe and Asia and her proper millenary tradition of constructive collaboration."

This message of the Duce caused a profound impression among those present who were over 500, mostly Persians, Arabs, Indians and Syrians.

The Congress of the Asiatic students which closed on 27th December has decided to establish in Rome a centre of a Confederation of Asiatic Students with permanent offices in Rome and its own monthly Review.

NILA NAGINI WELL AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Miss Nila Nagini (Miss Cram Cook) who suddenly left the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi, and had some adventures at Muttra and Delhi and later lodged at the Mental Observation Hospital, Bhowanipore is now considered to have regained her normal mental equilibrium by the hospital authorities.

It will be recalled that Nila Nagini was taken into Police custody at Howrah station for travelling without a ticket. It is understood that she would be placed before the Police Magistrate, Howrah, on Tuesday, January 2.—(United Press).

MR. T. D. BARLOW TO BE K. B. E.

LONDON, Jan. 1

Mr. T. D. Barlow, Chairman of the Lancashire textile delegation at present conferring with Japanese industrialists, becomes a Knight Commander of the Empire in the New Year honours.—Reuter.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN TRADE

LONDON, January 1

More cheerful figures of growing employment owing to the recovery of trade is contained in the Ministry of Labour's returns published to-night.

Over ten million insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 were employed by Decmbr 18. This is 567,000 more than a year ago.

The wholly unemployed totalled 1,831 000 while to 400,000 temporarily had no work or were casually employed.—Reuter.

SCRAP I.M.S. CIVIL SIDE

Regular Hindrance In Field Of Educational Development

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S MEMORANDUM TO J. P. C.

In the course of their memorandum submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, the Bombay Medical Union say:—

The presence of the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service will to a great extent nullify Provincial Autonomy, and make it very difficult for a Minister to carry out the policy imposed on him by the Legislature, if his Chief Administrative Officer and the Officers who carry out this policy are not fully under his control. Not a single reason has been advanced why "Medicine and Public Health" should not be subject entirely under ministerial control. The British Medical Association in its memorandum carefully avoids this topic, and deploring the fall in recruitment, it speaks as if India existed for the benefit of the Officers of the Indian Medical Service!

REGULAR HINDRANCE

In the field of education, the Indian Medical Service is now a regular hindrance to further development. The British Medical Association itself admitted in 1914, when the I.M.S. had a monopoly of teaching posts for over half a century, that "the staff in a British School is much more numerous. British Medical Schools are far more efficient than Indian Colleges." No country can keep sufficient staff for its medical schools if it has to pay them at the rate fixed for the I.M.S. Officers. The presence of service officers militates against the full success of the honorary system—the system prevalent in Great Britain and other countries, as it introduces an unfair discrimination in the rates of pay, the I.M.S. officers being often paid more than Rs. 2,000 a month for doing the same work that the honorary officer does for Rs. 300 or less—often for nothing.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

The proper development of medical education, and therefore, of the whole future medical profession, lies in having a large personnel of keen honorary officers, and certainly not in giving a monopoly of it into the hands of a small number of Indian Medical Service Officers or Women's Medical Service Officers.

RESEARCH WORK

As regards research, whilst a few geniuses are born, most research workers have to undergo a laborious training. If a candidate for the I.M.S. wishes to qualify for full pension on retirement, he has to join the service soon after obtaining his medical qualifications. His training in research work has to be carried out during short periods of leave. And the time spent on the military side is a great disadvantage. As regards research, Caler's opinion about India "the petty done, the vast undone" stands as good to-day as when it was first expressed. It seems that much better results would be achieved by getting a few trained men who can train up their Indian assistants to succeed them. The field for research is so vast in India, that unless Indians themselves are encouraged and come forward, a few men derived from a "primary military service" can give nothing but disappointing results.

The arguments advanced against the continuance of the present reservation of posts on the civil side for the Indian Medical Service apply with equal force to the Women's Medical Service With the coming into force of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, at every step there has been a difficulty in liquidating "the vested interest of the (Indian Medical) Service." The extension of the Women's Medical Service will create and extend similar "vested interests" which will be a further load on the future provincial and central governments. It may be pointed out that in the Bombay Presidency there are no posts reserved for this service and yet no one can deny that this Presidency stands second to none in the medical relief it affords to its women folk.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In the Public Health Department of this Presidency, there has not been a European for several years (though one post is reserved for the I.M.S.) and it has been our experience that Indian officers have proved not only efficient, but have received great co-operation from local boards on account of their greater ability to enter into the mentality of the President and Members of these bodies. Lord Minto's declaration (that in this department qualifications being equal, preference should be given to Indians on account of their familiarity with the customs, habits, languages and susceptibilities of the Indians) shows that if posts in this department are reserved for I.M.S. officers, a retrograde step would be taken.

NOT CONSULTED

In conclusion, the Bombay Medical Union begs to point out that the memorandum of the British Medical Association, which calls itself the mouthpiece of the organised medical profession in Great Britain and in the Empire overseas was drawn up and presented without consultation with its overseas branches. Its branches in India have not been consulted, nor as far as we are aware, has the opinion of Indian officers of the Indian Medical Service been called for.

SCRAP I.M.S.

The Bombay Medical Union represents the organised medical profession of this city particularly, and this Presidency in general, and it is emphatically of the opinion that it is now overdue that the civil side of the Indian Medical Service should be scrapped and that the Government of India and the provincial Governments be given the opportunity of recruiting their own medical staff —'Indian or European'—in the open market. It also begs to point out that whatever arrangements be made now, their full effects will not be in operation for nearly thirty years—till the present officers on the civil side retire or are otherwise provided for.

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NEPAL PRINCE RENOUNCES WORLD

Titles And Privileges Given Up For Realisation Of World-Peace

The "Three Arts Circle New Year Feast will be held on Sunday the 7th January at 5-30 P. M. at Aiwane Rif'at in honour of Col. Rajah J P Bahadur Singh of Bajang, Nepal, who has just returned from the Parliament of Religions Chicago.

The Founder of the Humanist movement was a special delegate and dealt with the profound and difficult problems which confront mankind. His addresses have been brought out in a book form and constitute a fundamental, complete and convincing application of the basic purpose of the World Fellowship of Faiths, which has been founded in Chicago and of which H H the Maharaja Gaek war of Baroda is the President.

The Rajah Saheb of Bajang will speak on "The Unity of Insipation of All Faiths Upon the Solution of Mans' Present Problems".

This Prince of Nepal raised and trained to a most aristocratic consciousness as the Ruler of a great State, has given up his titles and privileges, to devote his powers to the realisation of World-wide Peace, Love and Progress. He has travelled all over the world twice and has created much interest in many centres.

An excellent program of Entertainment has been arranged."

IN BORROWED PLUMES

Youth Causes Trepidation To Father

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Appearing disguised as a "Sahib," a Brahman youth was the cause of a few hours of trepidation for his aged father in a village in District Jullundur.

Dressing himself in a suit and hat obtained from an auctioneer in Jullundur Cantonment, the youth is reported to have proceeded to his house at twilight time in front of which he proudly walked about. His father who had been out, just then, came that way and seeing a "Sahib" in front of his house, he became perturbed. Stealing into the building he conveyed the news to his wife that a "Sahib" was standing outside, but guess however much they might, the old couple could not imagine what a "Sahib" could want of them and devoutly they prayed that they should be saved from him and all that his visit might mean.

"SAHIB" STAYS ON

But prayers or no prayers, the "Sahib" would not go, and after considerable waiting the old man finally resolved that there was nothing to do but take counsel with the "zaildar" over the visitation. So, he crept out of the house to the zaildar's residence where he narrated the alarming facts of his case, adding that he had committed no offence against the man, beast or the State, but the "Sahib" was there in front of his house and seemed determined to stay.

The zaildar accompanied the old Brahman back to his house and together they tackled the "Sahib" but just a look was enough to establish to the zaildar that they were dealing with no "Sahib" here but only the son of the Brahmin in borrowed plumes.

That the young man had the rating of his life for the fright he gave his parents was but a natural corollary.—A.P.

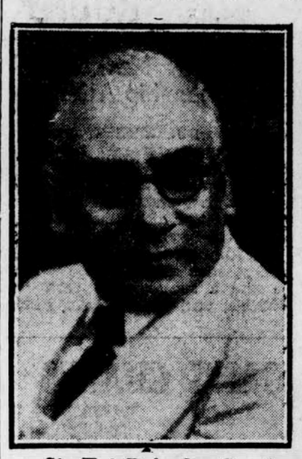
KARSONDAS MULJEE CENTENARY

The Gaekwar To Preside At Bombay Celebration

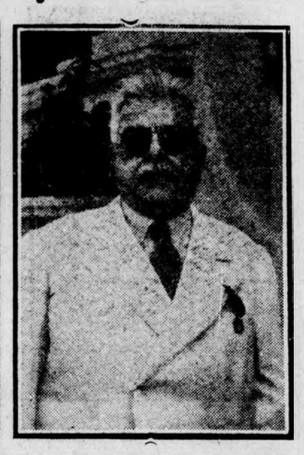
The Hon. Secretaries, the Karsondas Muljee Centenary Celebrations Committee write:—

On the invitation of Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, the Chairman of the Karsondas Muljee Centenary Celebrations Working Committee, His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja of Baroda has graciously consented to preside at the Bombay Celebrations which will be held sometime in February next. The exact date will be announced later on. It is a matter of great satisfaction that a great Princely social reformer, as H. H. the Gaekwar undoubtedly is, has consented to preside at a function that is to be held to honour the memory of a great social reformer of the last century.

New Indian Privy Councillors



Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.



H. H. the Aga Khan.

HERO MADE OUT OF CLAY

Mrs. Naidu Recalls Gokhale's Reference To Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

"The ink of the scholar is more precious than the blood of the martyr"—This precious utterance of Phophet Mahomed was recalled by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu by way of advice in course of the eloquent address to a largely attended meeting of students at Albert Hall this afternoon.

She also enjoined the students as so many young patriots to cultivate the discriminating faculty so as to be able to appreciate the true greatness of men like Mahatma Gandhi.

"What is it," she asked "that constituted Gandhiji's greatness?" I don't think he is much more brilliant than most of us. If you were to put him questions, I am afraid, he would be unable to answer many questions about common things which an ordinary school student knows. Fancy, he does not know who is Charlie Chaplin. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gokhale once referred to Mahatma Gandhi as a man who was a hero made out of common clay."

The speaker thought the secret of Gandhiji's greatness lay in his practising what he preached, a transparent sincerity underlying all his words and deeds.—United Press.

£4,000 JOB

India Has To Foot Half The Bill

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson has been appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act in succession to Sir George Lowndes.

Sir L. Sanderson who was hitherto unpaid will now receive £4,000 annually, half of which will be paid by India.—Reuter.

SWEATED LABOUR IN CEYLON

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Anti-Slavery Aborigines' Protection Society has written to Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister protesting against the fact that the forthcoming ordinance in Ceylon does no limit the hours of labour of adopted children and does not provide for the inspection of their conditions. Sir Phillip has promised to send a copy of the letter to the Ceylon State Council.

BURGE MURDER TRIAL OPENS

MIDNAPUR, Jan. 2.

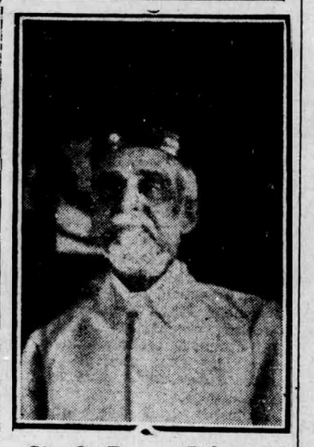
The Burge murder case in which charges under sections 302 and 129-B of Indian Penol Code submitted against thirteen accused opens to-day before the Special Tribunal here.

Messrs. B. N. Sasmal, J. C. Gupta and B. G. Chatterjee Counsel assisted by a host of local pleaders have been engaged to defend the accused.—United Press.

ALLEGED MURDER OF ZAMINDAR

LUCKNOW, Jan.1

A report has been received here that a Mohammadan zemindar of Mirzaganj, of Malihabad Tehsil has been murdered at his residence Mirzaganj is very near Lucknow. The body has been sent to hospital for a post mortem examination The police are making enquiries. —A P.



Sir J. Boman-Behram, ex-Mayor of Bombay knighted in New Year Honours

PUNITIVE POLICE IN U. P. VILLAGES?

Conduct Of Inhabitants Said To Be Reason For Increased Force

LUCKNOW, Jan. 1

On the recommendations of the Revising Board, it is understood that the premature release of 107 prisoners confied in different jails in the province has been sanctioned.

MORE POLICE

It is further understood that on account of the conduct of the inhabitants of Nawazkhera, Achalkhera and Jamalpur Dadri villages in Lucknow district, increase in the unmber of the police force in those areas has been ordered for one year with effect from to-day.—A. P.

APPLICATIONS FOR SUB-REGISTRARSHIP

Punjab Government To Permit Candidates Of 25 To 28 For Only Next Recruitment

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

It is notified in a "Communique" for general information that in response to the requests from the public, the Local Government have decided that 'only' for the next recruitment of Sub-Registrars, applications from candidates between the ages of 25 and 28 years will be received by the Inspector-General of Registration, U. P. (through District Magistrate), upto January 15, 1934.

For the next year the new rule, laying down the maximum age limit of 25 will be strictly enforced.—A. P.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES

Provincial Secretaries To Meet At Delhi

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

It is understood that a conference of the Honorary Secretaries of the Prisoners' Aid Societies of different provinces will be held at Delhi on January 18, 1934, under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur Narain Swamy Chetty Guru, C.I.E., Member of the Council of State.

This conference proposes to consider the question of a uniform system of the Prisoners' Air Societies in all the Provinces and also the question of starting similar societies in the Native States. The question of an All-India Federation of the Provincial organisations on the lines of the St. John's Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Society will also be discussed.—A. P.

"What a lovely lather! Are you using very expensive soap?"

"Oh no, I'm using '501'. It's as good as the best imported soaps, but it's far cheaper, and of course it's Swadeshi and free from animal fat."

501 — the most economical soap in India

501 is scientifically manufactured from the finest vegetable oils and contains no harmful chemicals.

501 contains little moisture. That is why it is firm and solid and lasts longer than ordinary soaps, which often contain as much as 50-60 per cent. of water to make the cake seem big and heavy.

501 gives a rich, cleansing lather which loosens dirt quickly, without hard rubbing—and it's rubbing which wastes soap, tires you needlessly and wears out fabrics.

501 is just as efficient and economical for cleaning floors, furniture, pots and pans, china, glass etc., as for clothes.

TOMCO

Sales Dept.
Post Box 528
Bombay

Now try this 501 Toilet Soap!

Perfectly pure and mild, with a delicate jasmine scent, this is the cheapest fine quality toilet soap obtainable! Use '501' for your washing and with the money you save buy this exquisite toilet soap.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

B. P. S. T. CONFERENCE

Proposed Session Takes Place On February 10

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the B. P. S. T. Conference writes:—

We are grateful to all the Head-masters who wrote to us in reply to our inquiry about the dates for the proposed Bombay Presidency Teachers' Conference at Bordi. Many of the Head-masters suggested some dates in the Christmas Holidays for holding the Conference. But the All-India Teachers' Federation meets at Karachi in the Christmas Holidays, and as some of the prominent Head-masters in the Presidency are expected to attend the Federation at Karachi, the Presidency Teachers' Conference has to be convened at another convenient time. It is now decided to hold the Conference on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 10th, 11th and 12th February 1934. As Monday the 12th is a public holiday, it is hoped that many Teachers from different parts of the Presidency can conveniently attend the function.

On all previous occasions the teachers in the Presidency showed great enthusiasm in the work of the Conference and always co-operated heartily. We feel sure that on this occasion also the proposed Conference will be a successful function with the Co operation of all the schools in the Presidency. As on previous occasions the rate of subscription is Rs. 5 for each school (which can send two representatives as delegates), Rs. 3 for individual membership of the Reception Committee, and Rs. 2 for individual delegateship. We request that the Heads of schools in the Presidency will immediately send in their subscriptions to the address given below, and we request the Headmasters of all schools in Thana District to persuade teachers in their schools to become members of the Reception Committee We also request the Heads of all High Schools in the Presidency to attend the Conference and to give facilities to their assistants to enable them to attend the Conference. All teachers in the Presidency are invited to send in their suggestions about the work of the Conference to the undersigned before the end of this month.

S. R. BHISHE.
M. R. INGLE.
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay Presidency.
Secondary Teachers' Conference,
Bordi, Dist. Thana.

PRIZE Rs. 100 IF PROVED OTHERWISE.
CRYSTAL OR THE MAGIC MIRROR.

This Crystal is set in a small box, the possession of which helps in removing the evil effects of planets. It secures you remedies for incurable diseases; crowns you with success in litigations, or examinations, with its help you can talk with your dead relations and friends; you can see lottery and race tips. American futures, etc., you can foresee would-be bride or bridegroom. In short this Crystal presents your future events before your eyes like a cinema film.

Price Rs. 2 only; postage 6-3-0 extra.

WRITE TO PROF. JAUHARI.
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SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

DISPUTE OVER WAGE-CUT

Millowners' Appeal To Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

The Millowners' Association has wired to Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to fix the sitting of the Arbitration Board to consider the question of 25 per cent cut in wages on the 9th and 10th January.

Gandhiji has fixed January 9 for the purpose when he will be at Bangalore.—A. P.

WOMAN DIES FROM BURNS

A verdict of death due to shock from accidental burns was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday at the inquest held over the body of Shantabai Anant.

From the evidence it ranspires that the woman living with her husband at Thana was cooking food on a 'Segree' on Saturday evening, when accidentally, her saree came in contact with the 'Segree' and caught fire. As a result, the woman sustained severe burns all over the body and was ramovd to the K E M Hospital, where she died on Sunday.

FLOOD HAVOC IN LOS ANGELES

Many Killed And Hundreds Rendered Homeless

LOS ANGELES, Jan 1

Twelve persons are dead, 20 injured and hundreds rendered homeless owing to floods as the result of a record rainfall. Several communities within a 50 miles radius have been isolated as railway lines, roads and electric cables have been washed away.—Reuter.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2.

It appears now that 23 drowned and 7 killed in the traffic accidents following the floods mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

BISHOP OF ELY, DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Bishop of Ely, one of Britains most revered clerics died at the age of 70.

He never recovered from the shock of the death of his son. Whit Thomson, one of the 4 Etons masters killed while mountaineering in the Alps in August. —Reuter.

LAST WEEK
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Great Picture that has taken three Continents by storm

PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII

NEXT WEEK

Brightest Musical Comedy with the Screen's rubber-faced comedian Leslie Henson.

THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

Peppy Dances, Songs and Music!! To be released by United Artists.

At

WELLINGTON

GANDHIJI'S PROPOSED VISIT TO MADURA

Journalists' Association Will Present Purses During Stay

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADURA, (By Mail.)

The place as to where Mahatmaji is to stay during his short sojourn in Madura City has now been definitely decided and the local Servants of Untouchable Society has agreed to the palacial banglow of Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman, a leading Sourashtra gentleman and an ardent Congressman, the building being situated in the Manalmedu, a place away from the noisy bustle of the town. Originally according to Mahatmaji's letter to Mr. George Joseph, Bar-at-Law. Madura, it was arranged that Gandhiji was to be accommodated in his banglow.

But after the recent experience of Gandhi's stay in Madras city as to how he was besieged by huge crowds and how he could not enjoy undisturbed rest and sleep, it was also forthought in this city and as Mr. Joseph's banglow could not be said to command so much convenience, on his own letter to the local S. U. S., it has now been altered to Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman's banglow.

COLLECTIONS

Several organisations including the local S. U. S., the Chamber of Commerce, and the Journalists' Association Madura, are very busy in the collection work to present purses to Mahatmaji individually, and Madura's quota is estimated to be nearly Five thousand rupees.

Daily Harijan Propaganda meetings are being held in the different localities of the town to rouse the public to accord a fitting reception to the Mahatma at Madura.

SCIENCE CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Dr. Meghanand Sha, University Professor at Allahabad, President of the All-India Science Congress which is holding its session in Bombay.

"IRON GUARD" SCARES ROUMANIAN STATESMAN

All Show Marked Disinclination To Assume Premiership After Assassination Of M. Duca

BUCHAREST, Jan. 1.

The fanatic terrorist hand of the "Ironguard" apparently has such a murderous grip on the country that statesmen are showing a marked disinclination to assume the premiership.

M. Angelescu one of Rumania's richest men implored the King to find a successor as soon as possible, and M. Bratianu, Minister of Finance is unwilling to accept.

M. Titulescu is reported to have telegraphed from St. Moritz resigning the portfolio for Foreign Affairs. He is supposed to figure in the deathlist of the "Ironguard"

The King, it is alleged, opposed the dissolution of the "Ironguard" and yielded only after long discussion.—Reuter's Special.

THE PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.
AHMEDABAD.

Silver Jubilee Celebration

THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBERATION of the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad, will take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th January, 1934. Sports, Dramatic Performance, Dinner and a Cricket Match are organised in connection with it.

As it is obviously impossible to address invitations to all old Students of the School individually, they are requested to obtain them from the Secretaries of the Silver Jubilee Committee, Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad.

A fund is started in connection with the celebration. The subscription for old Students of the School, who are prosecuting further study is fixed at Rs. 2 only and Rs. 5 only for those who are engaged in business or in service. A purse is to be presented to the Principals for which a purse-fund is collected. The Principals have already announced their intention to set apart the amount of the purse as the School Building Fund. All donations towards this Fund from old Students will be welcome.

SECRETARIES,
S. J. Celebration Committee,
Proprietary High School,
Ahmedabad.

GANG CHASES WOMAN

Throws Herself In Well To Escape Ruffians

(From Our Own Correspondent)
MADURA, Dec. 29

The pitiable story of how a helpless woman by name Velammal, was chased by a gang of ten ruffians who wanted to attack and molest her modesty on the night of Tuesday last, and how the victim being alarmed at the outrageous attempt, finally threw herself into a well to commit suicide, thus averting the peril of falling a prey into the hands of the gang, has been reported to the Tiruparakundram Police, a suburb station some three miles off Madura City.

CHASED

It would appear that on the night of the occurrence, the woman came out in the street when the gang chasd her to some distance and former fearing the result fell into a well to commit suicide but fortunately the Police rushed to the scene and rescued the victim from being drowned.

The woman who has sustained some slight injuries is undergoing treatment in the Government Head Quarter's Hospital, Madura, and further police investigating is proceeding.

This has caused a great stir in and around the villages of Madura.

A cricket association has been formed in Baroda with Colonel Shivrajsingh Mantra Sachiv as its first chairman.

Rao Saheb Acharaltlal Shah, a former Judicial Officer in the Jetpur Taluka Court has been appointed Sarkari Kamdar in the Vala State.

CHILD PLAY WITH SNAKE

Spectators Who Were Horrified

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail.)

A curious story comes from Reddipalli in the districts about a cobra and a child. It appears that a coolie woman had placed her little child in an improvised cradle suspended to one of the pendulous shoots of a large banian tree, while she was at work with a gang of coolies near by. A huge cobra which evidently lived on the tree spotted the child and climbed down to its cradle. It is said that the child, who was wide awake began playing with the snake which allowed itself to be freely handled.

The coolies happened to be attracted by the movement of the cradle and were horrified with what they saw. They set up a yell while the mother rushed to rescue her infant from certain death. Disturbed by the noise, the snake quietly climbed back the tree and the mother was immensely relieved to find her babe unhurt. The superstitious believe that the incident is a sure augury of the child's future greatness

London, December 31.—In the New Year honours Francis Graeme Tyrrell, former Chief Secretary of Ceylon Government, been created Knight Cammander of British Empire.

Parts December, 31.—At Pershing Stadium in Rugby League Australia beat England by sixty-three points to thirteen.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

SIR SHAPURJI AT BILLIMORA

Parsi Community Present Address In Silver Casket

(From Our Correspondent.)

BILLIMORA, December 31.

During his visit to Billimora the Parsi community of the town presented an address to Sir Shapoorji Billimoria in an artistic silver casket.

The President of the Billimora Parsi Anjuman, Dr. Dhanjishaw B. Engineer, welcomes Sir Shapoorji to his native town and enumerated the multifarious services rendered by him for the country in general and his own community in particular. Dr. Dhanjishaw then drew the attention of Sir Shapoorji to one or two pressing needs of the local Parsis—the first being a good building to house the Sir J. J. School, and another the lack of funds to help poor Parsis to enable them to proceed with higher education.

Sir Shapoorji thanked the President for the tribute paid to him and suggested to the Managers of the Sir J. J. School to apply to the Trustees of the Sir J. J. Funds for help to accommodate the school in better premises. He also promised to do his best for the Parsis of Billimoria in whatever way lay in his power.

The Gandevi Parsi Anjuman presented Sir Shapoorji and Lady Billimoria with an address and a silver casket.

Mr. Pestonji Motiwalla, the President, in doing so, highly eulogised the various activities of Sir Shapoorji for the welfare of the Parsis and congratulated Lady Billimoria on her recent appointment as Justice of Peace. Mr. Motiwalla stated that the Gandevi Agiary which was to celebrate its centenary in next May required some repairs. Sir Shapoorji and Lady Billimoria contributed Rs. 301 towards the centenary funds.

Mr. Eruch Golwalla, who was specially invited by the Trustees of the Anjuman, then rendered some excellent music composed by him, which was greatly appreciated.

TATA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Tata Girls' School of Billimoria was held under the presidentship of Lady Jerbai Bilimoria, J.P., in the compound of the Zoroastrian Club, where a grand shamiana was erected for the purpose. Lady Jerbai Billimoria also distributed the prizes.

Several items in English and Gujerati were gone through. The senior girls gave some music. The whole gathering was a great success and Miss Gool Merchant, B.A., the Headmistress of the School, deserves credit for the nice training given to the children.

Mr. Nadirshaw Muncherji Tata read the report of the school, in which he referred to the good progress the shcool had made in its different departments. He regretted that the Parsis of Billimoria did not much appreciate the value of education and their lethargy in sending their children to schools was the chief cause of small number of students the school had on its roll. The work of all the teachers was very dissatisfactory.

After distributing the prizes to the successful students, Lady Billimoria made her presidential address, in which she highly commended the working of the school and congratulated the Tatas for the philanthropic work they had been doing for Billimoria.

The next day, another function by the Billimoria Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League took place, Sir Shapoorji Billimoria presiding and Lady Billimoria giving cups to the successful boys.

Mr. Nadirshaw Tata and Mr. Munchershaw S. Tata, who is the Hon. Secretary of the League, were congratulated for the good work they were doing for the League.

VISIT TO OONAI-BANSDA.

On Friday Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Kt. paid a visit to Oonai, which is well-known in Gujarat for possessing hot water springs to the temperature of 120 deg. F. The water has great medical value and people suffering from gout, rheumatism and some skin diseases get very good relief by taking a bath in the spring water. It is said to contain a large quantity of sulphur, radium, etc.

The party consisted of the Tata Brothers of Billimoria, Sir Shapoorji and Lady Billimoria and his family, Mr. Eruch Golwalla and Mr. Vatcha.

From Oonai, the party went on to Bansda and stayed for a day as the guests of the Maharaja Saheb. The guests were entertained at a State Dinner, specially given in honour of Sir Shapoorji and Lady Billimoria.

Th party returned to Billimoria late in the evening.

M. C. C. FETED IN CALCUTTA

Novel Entertainment At Gymkhana Garden Party

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Bengal Gymkhana, of which the Hon. Raja Saheb of Santosh, is the President, gave an afternoon party at the Eden Gardens on Dec. 29, in honour of the M.C.C. Team.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was present.

The programme of entertainment was a novel one, consisting entirely of a series of demonstrations of ancient folk dances of Bengal, under the personal direction of Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S. Director of Industries, Bengal, who is the President of the All-India Folk Dance Society and to whom the folk dance revival movement in Calcutta owes its origin.

THE DANCES.

The warlike Raibeshe dance of Birbhum was demonstrated by the decendants of the Raibeshe soldiers or spearmen of the ancient Kings of Bengal. They also gave a fine display of Raibeshe acrobatics.

The Jari dance of Mymensingh were accompanied by melodious songs and were demonstrated by Mahomedan peasants from the district. Baul and Kirtan dances were displayed by traditional dancers from remote villages in the province.

The success of the movement for the conservation and widespread practice of these ancient folk dances in educational institutions was demonstrated by the staff and students of the Sultanpur High School, both Hindu and Muslim, in Birbhum District who gave an excellent display of the Raibeshe dance, as well as the Dhali war dance of Jessore.

At the end of the display all the parties joined in singing the Bengali version of "They are Jolly Good Fellows," in honour of the Captain and members of the M. C. C. team who were saluted with the traditional Raibeshe yell, which, as well as the various dances, were much appreciated by the distinguished visitors from overseas.

RIGHT TO REVOLT

Attainment Of Freedom Is Only Beginning Of Real Task

(From A Correspondent.)

The Annual Social Gathering of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat, was held on 23rd and 24th December 1933, when a very interesting programme of sports and dramatic recitals was organised by the students' Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

Professor K. T. Shah of Bombay was invited to deliver the presidential address and to distribute the prizes.

PROF. SHAH'S SPEECH.

Prof. K. T. Shah, speaking on the "Right to Revolt" told the youth that they were the torch-bearers of the country and as such it was their bounden duty to revolt whenever necessary in every walk of life—social, political, economic and religious. The lecturer made it perfectly clear that the revolt that he advised them to make should be perfectly constitutional. It is essential in all walks of life, wherever there was impediment to the free expression of thought.

SWARAJ GATEWAY TO PROGRESS.

The speaker further remarked that revolts were more necessary in this country than in any other because there was not only political subjugation, but social, economic and religious tyranny. Not that political freedom was less important, but the speaker held that its achievement would be just the beginning of our task. The present political domination of a foreign people hampered economic reconstruction and social reforms, because however well organised their plans might be, they would be of no avail as they had no final authority. Therefore Swaraj will be the gate way to national progress.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The other point on which the lecturer laid great stress was about the reconstruction plan. He said that one could not live up on revolutions for ever. That was a true revolution which was accompanied by a preconceived reconstruction scheme based upon one's own principle or ideals. It was easy to destroy than to reconstruct. He, therefore, advised the students to revolt against the evil with the object of replacing it, by everlasting good to the country.

POLITICAL DACOITY CASE.

MEERUT, (By Mail.)

As a result of an appeal filed on behalf of the local Government in the Allahabad High Court in the Jakhera armed political dacoity case in which all the accused, namely. Thakur Singh, Ram Charan and Haren Chander Sen Gupta were released after an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Girish Prasad Mathur, the then Session Judge, Meerut, on October 4, notices were received from the High Court by these persons to show cause why the order of acquittal should not be set aside and they be sentenced according to law.

Along with it non-bailable warrants were issued against these persons and consequently Thakur Singh was arrested by the local Police while working as a compounder with Dr. K. C. Jain January 16, has been fixed for hearing the appeal in the High Court.

Mr. Gopinath Pant Potnis, a worker in the Bhor State, is being prosecuted under section 353 I.P.C.

"DIABETES"

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR "DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Is in possession of a rare SPECIFIC for the complete cure of DIABETES.

Mr. D. R. RAOTE, Bombay, writes:—

"I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and I tried many well-known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period but could not get entire cure. In September I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes Disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my Urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent Sugar and Specific Gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 30 days, I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and "SUGAR" "NIL" and Specific Gravity 1012. I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's Specific to any of the suffering Diabetic Patients."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
Address:—Ghia Buildings, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4

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Keeps your child O. K. under all weather conditions—the only herbal Ayurvedic preparation of its kind. Can be had at all reputed dealers, chemists and druggists at Re. 1. Per bottle.

AYURVED-ASHRAM PHARMACY, LTD.
180, Girgaum Road,
BOMBAY 4.

TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

SOUND ADVICE TO PATIENTS

In case of utter despair or surgical advice always consult Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, a scientific veteran Homoeopath, whose miraculous cures of so-called "incurable and surgical diseases" even at the eleventh hour without operation are simply surprising. He is accessible to all alike from 8 to 11 a.m. and 8 to 10 p.m. at Byram Villa. (A little further South from Bombay Central) and 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. at DAVAR HOUSE, 199, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP

But do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called "fixed" oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats, a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called SANDAL SOAP ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap! Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps, Indian as well as foreign, are made of low grade animal fats. All classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

A German Skin Specialist, Herr Karl Lusurtze Writes:—

"I have devoted years to the study of human skin and have found that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to it. Having read in an Indian Paper in Munich, Germany, an advertisement of Godrej's Toilet Soaps claiming that they were made exclusively of vegetable oils, I got out a quantity of No. 1 soap and after a three months' personal use and subsequent chemical tests, I unhesitatingly give it the place of honour as a health and beauty soap. As a hair wash it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every lady's toilet. I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much."

The Well-Known French Jeweller, Mon. Joseph Van Pragg Doing Business In Bombay And Paris Says:—

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American Soaps, but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps, and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe."

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser Says:—
"GODREJ'S SOAPS ARE PERFECT IN ALL RESPECTS."

Appreciative testimonials have been received from men like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas & Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 & 2 Soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoin and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

Sole Agents:—
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,
121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Social Reform On A Wider Plane

UNTOUCHABILITY DOOMED FOR EVER

Mr. Devadhar's Appeal To Indian Women

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, delivering his address at the Indian National Social Conference held at Madras, said:—

Before thanking you at the outset for conferring on me the honour of presiding over the deliberations of the Indian National Social Conference, this year at Madras, a word of explanation is due to you from me for accepting this responsibility particularly in the present delicate condition of my health. To me the call to serve any of the neglected causes is more sacred, compelling, and precious than all considerations of bodily health.

NEGLECT OF REFORM

Had it not been my feeling that we have woefully neglected the problems of Social reform for many obvious reasons in our quest for expanding political power, and that the educated classes are largely guilty of the sin, I should not have ventured to step into this position for the second time; but I have done so, with the full consciousness that you would extend to me the indulgence that is due to a sick man, and it is this belief that has emboldened me to accept your invitation, for which some of my best well-wishers will not excuse me in the interests of work in regard to which they are associated with me. I undertook however, this task with a view to make my humble contribution to this great cause which has supplied the motive power to many of my actions and achievements.

IN PAST YEARS

It is customary with us on such national occasions to take stock of losses and gains, by way of recognition of our debt to the elders or builders of the nation I shall have to put in the first category the great loss we have sustained in the death of Dr. Annie Besant of revered memory who recently passed away, and whose loss has been mourned from several platforms. In her later days she preached social reform viewing it from spiritual and scientific aspects. In her, our cause found a most vigorous and eloquent advocate, though religious revival, in her own way of thinking, absorbed her energies to a very considerable extent in India. She always had for its background the purer and freer days of Aryan Civilisation. Moreover, she put forward the emancipation of the Indian Race as the goal of social reform. I have no doubt her influence has produced the most abiding results and they bear testimony, if any were needed regarding the extent of that benevolent influence on the lives of the past one or two generations. Your province bears the greatest testimony and the results could be seen more very vividly here.

Dr. Besant has in my opinion rendered another great service to our public life by her high-mindedness, noble ideas, unexampled self-sacrifice, undying industry, and marvellous devotion to duty. In the words of my master the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale she might be credited to have endeavoured, if I may say so, to spiritualise politics and public life through her Society as Mr. Gokhale himself did to the best of his ability, the establishment of the Servants of India Society. Both aimed at the general uplift-ment of the masses, by the improvement of the character and capacity of the averageman, by throwing that solemn duty on the shoulders of both educated men and women of the country irrespective of race, caste, and colour, attempting at establishing a new tradition for the educated people, interpret in their lives the ideals of the Brahmins of old in this hoary land with the help of the education they have received.

TAKING STOCK OF GAINS

I now come to the second part of my preliminary observations, namely the taking stock of gains. The late Rao Bahadur Mr. Justice Ranade of Poona—the father and founder of this Conference, the first session of which met here in Madras about 46 years ago, i.e., in the year 1887—had adopted, for the first few years in the beginning, a method of recording our progress all along the line of social reform spread over the whole country which he had then divided for convenience sake into sixteen or seventeen circles from which he used to get regular reports of steady progress made by several institutions the secretaries of which generally happened to be the secretaries of the circles. Like all Institutions, even this mode of recording progress in the form of gains achieved was found unsuited for advancing times, but more especially due to the tremendous growth of work all along the line and scattered all over the country, during the last half century, but nothing was thought necessary and practicable to be substituted in its place owing to bulk of the matter.

SOCIAL REFORM OF OLD. ...

Social Reform so far in this country had naturally to direct its attack against the citadel of orthodoxy and conservatism in which all reactionary and one-sided factors of the so-called national advance remained perched but now in my opinion, the time has arrived when social reform could be freed from that narrow rut and placed on a wider and more constructive and less critical plane of social reconstruction in which several have been labouring without much moral support from the politicians. But luckily the spirit of the age and the shrinking of distances have caused even involuntary change of heart and outlook, which would facilitate the work of amelioration of the Society as a whole. In the past it was quite necessary to deal with the elementary problems of social reform such as sea-voyage, women's education, abolition of caste, stopping of infant marriages, promotion of widow remarriages, and of post—puberty marriages, and furthering the age of consent, inter-dining and even intermarriages, etc.

The bogey of untouchability and unapproachability still haunts us, but its days are numbered as its foundations are unmistakably shaken by the most powerful influence of Mahatma Gandhi whose work in this connection, I have always likened, to that of a powerful and tremendous blast.

POLITICS AND REFORM.

India has always been a source of spiritual inspiration to many of these nations of the world and if now any of these nations have to supply any lessons to us it would be our right to receive them and their duty to give them, though, both the West and the New Far East would not desire a cultural separation from Indian spiritual eminence which is her special contribution to the world's happiness, and which is being recognised in an increasing measure from day to day in fields of religious and philosophical thought. If Western nations have produced philosophies in common with India, more or less, a matter based on heights of reason, India has supplied a unifying philosophy in relation to life which the rest of the world described as religion as distinguished from philosophy. And this when interpreted in the terms of Karma Yoga and Raja Yoga, and in the light of Bakhtl ought to be our country's beacon light to the world, and precious treasure to us. It might be argued that all this is sterile philosophy, has not much bearing on the live problems of the day, but a deeper consideration of the changing environment will convince a student of Social Reform that his path would be rendered much simpler and smoother if he were to grapple with the problems with the help of some of the basic ideals.

WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

I shall deal with some of them very briefly alluding to several of the special features of development that need emphasis. Take the women's problem. Women of to-day have learnt to organise, to educate public opinion with regard to their needs have now a regular net-work of their organisations all over the country. They have all along supported men in their advocacy for their wider franchise and some of them have also emerged out of their seclusion or purdah in a few places only to participate actively in the struggle for freedom; I hope not like the women of Turkey in the earlier days of her struggle for unity and progress to go back into purdah again. But I would like to see them engaged in common with men in day to day spade work for the general amelioration of their sex to entitle them to secure the fullest possible measure of freedom and liberty from men who have also to learn to trust women as their equal partners in national and social uplift.

Active participation in public life should not bt a mere matter of momentary sentimental enthusiasm. They should not commit the mistake ot devoting all their energies to some of the barren fields of politics but should take upon their shoulders sufficient responsibility of sharing men's national work in the spheres of education of the masses, social reform for their advancement and the economic and other improvements of the rural parts of our country. I am glad to notice that some of these ideas have ofund favour with the women of India that meet in a conference in Calcutta on the 27th of this month. While proclaiming their readiness to enjoy adult franchise, they claimed greater attention to widening of their rights and privilages in respect of inheritance and widening of their franchise, the necessity for building an army of whole-timed workers for carrying on social reform activity and the need for effective propaganda with the judicious and wise use of the cinema and vocational education.

DEPRESSED CLASSES

A large question which should attract our attention is the position in the mids of our so-called depressed and suppressed brethren numbering between 40 to 50 millions. Mahatmaji has done the greatest service to this class directly and to the Hindus indirectly by sponsoring their cause, and offering even to fight, at the cost of great popularity, the stubborn attitude of the conservaives who we must be amused to see, are very vocal and loud in their denunciation of the political disabilities under which they labour in their own country, and outside but which can scarcely bear any comparison with the existing disabilities to which this vast mass of human beings, is unwittingly subjected; let us say—by the rest of the Hindu community. It is, therefore, the duty of the Hindus, as also of those in whose power it lies to improve their lot in most constructive ways, though such improvement is an equal necessity of the vast majority, in common with them, of the community at large. But their need has been rendered greater and more urgent by the fact of their being ruthlessly subjected to untouchability for generations past in the name of religion contrary to the spirit of humanity, by our orthodox brethren.

Untouchability which is universally condemned by all thinking sections as the darkest spot on the fair face of exalted Hinduism is doomed for ever. But our business as social reformers is to see that no wrong emphasis is put by any of the parties immediately concerned on any wrong principles, and true constructive work is taken up as a lever to lift them up with special reference to the eradication of untouchability and unapproachability. Here in Southern India in some parts, some roads around some shrines are barred against these human beings whereas they are open for dogs and donkeys to tread upon. And I know it, as a matter of fact, that while a demand was made to higher authorities to close down some of the roads opened by municipalities round some temples, the grounds put forth were that they became polluted for the worshippers to cross over them after bath in the tanks outside the temple area, on the other side of the road because the depressed classes are allowed to tread upon them, while no objection was taken to their being trampled upon by objectionable and dirty animals like asses and donkeys.

Some of us are very keen on their social and economic uplift and that is why we have to-day in India more than 200 centres of active work started in the name of the Servants of the Untouchables Society now which has been again changed to Harijan Seva Sangh. Temple entry and legislation thereabout are bones of contention more so, because, the depressed classes have not shown much active enthusiasm for temple entry for the satisfation of their truly religious cravings, while others who advocate it, inspite of this indifference of the community in some places that is directly concerned to do so, because in this sphere of social reform they do not like to be accused of allowing a weak point in the Hindu social polity to remain "as inferiority complex"

"I want to recognise this fact. I have no authority to suggest to you remedies. These will suggest themselves to you. The fetters of the mind once realized as fetters will drop off themselves. They cease to be fetters, and even become a discipline for a better existence. It may take years and generations to achieve this result. We may all have to die and become manure for the seeds of life in future generations. But once we enter upon the right path, the torch of light blazing inside us, which we only seek to darken with our artificial rushlights, will show to those who come after us the way to heaven.

Concluding the President said: Lastly, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to thank you once more for the opportupity you have given me to serve this noble cause publicly and for the indulgence you have shown me. I trust you will all range yourselves on the side of reform and hasten our country's onward march. May you all be blessed with health and social happiness which is the objective aim of social uplift for all.

R. C. Chairman's Welcome Address

In the course of his address as Chairman, Reception Committee Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, said:—

As the Chairman of the Reception Committee, it is my privilege, to offer you to-day, sisters and brothers, a most cordial welcome to this Conference. You all know, that this city claims the credit of being the birth place of the Indian National Social Conference. The first session of it was held at Madras in December 1887, 46 years ago. You also know with what care and attention Mahadev Govind Ranade of blessed memory nurtured it, with the collaboration of our revered fellow-citizen, the late Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao, It was meeting regularly since then till a few years ago, when for some reasons which it is neither profitable nor necessary to canvass, it ceased to function. Many felt that an institution so closely associated with those illustrious personalities and which they built up with great hopes should not be allowed to disappear altogether if anything can be done to salvage it, and that no place was more appropriate for its rejuvenation than the city of its birth.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Others were of opinion that though some of the social problems which were being discussed by that conference has each its own protecting organisation now, there was still room, aye necessity, for a common platform on which all social workers can come together to refresh themselves at the fount of humanity which gave each of those organisations its vital energy, and to compare notes about the methods in so far as they were common, with their fellow labourers in the neighbouring fields. It was further recognised that most of these organisations were provincial organisations not in a position to speak for India as a whole on such subjects as the Temple Entry Bill or the Divorce Bill which were being considered by the Central Legislature, or on such all India questions as Purdah, and women's rights in property. These latter views prevailed ultimately, and even the doubters—I will not call them objectioners—have joined the Reception Committee and greatly helped its work.

OLD PROBLEMS.

"It may be that all our energies are not now required at the front at which the battle raged till recently. The concentration there may be unnecessary, and some part of the forces may be released for action elsewhere. The places of the old problems have been taken by new ones which are of equal importance and which are more urgent to-day. I have already referred to questions like temple-entry and divorce. Others like the expansion of women's right in property, the raising of their position in schemes of inheritance, and other similar alterations of personal laws, now claim our attention. There are as many slums within the pale as outside it, and work there is as urgent as among the untouchables. Better housing conditions and modern methods of helping the needy, such as poor homes and asylums for the aged and the infirm, will call for more and closer attention than they have received till now. Labour has no doubt become vocal, but it is not able to effectively assert itself yet. It must be helped to a proper share of the world's goods in an 'orderly' manner lest, unguided and unhelped, it may violently break its bonds. In a country where caste still determines one's profession to a large extent it is not altogether a question for the economist only, as it may appear at first sight. Problems of sanitation and hygiene—both personal and civic—will have to be faced and solved quickly if the new aggregation of humans in un-thought of forms are not to produce undesirable social wastage and loss of social efficiency. The greater political and personal freedom that all expect to come soon, and the loosening of ages-old shackles will produce repercussions which are not easy to predicate definitely, and those who desire progress to be orderly must be ever watchful and ready to help and guide. How much of this wider field we should cover immediately is a matter for you to decide. But whatever the extent may be, I am sure that that and similar work will find as many active and sincere labourers as that for which the men and women of old toiled.

"In the work before us, I hope we shall be able to carry with us even those who are not now with us. It may be that in some spheres those who are not with one must be treated to be against him. I am unwilling to believe that it should be so in the service of justice and humanity which are what we aim at.

A VERSATILE GENIUS

Mr. Chintamani's Tribute To Ranade

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

At the Ranade Library Hall, Mylapore, this morning a peasant function took place when Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of "The Leader," Allahabad, unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govinda Ranade. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar presided.

In requesting Mr. Chintamani to unveil the portrait Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that those who had seen Mr. Chintamani's utterances in print, and those who had heard him, knew that he did not really yield to any public man in India in the strength of his convictions, in the force with which he expressed them, in the vehemence with which he was willing to propagandise and in the tremendous sincerity and what might be called the dynamic character of his political programme.

Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar said that it was, in the nature of things, fitting and very appropriate that they should do honour to Mr. Ranade by asking an eminent publicist like Mr. Chintamani to unveil his portrait. There were times when this country had had the advantage of men of action; but although Mahadev Govinda Ranade, on account of his official position, had not much scope for outward political action, nevertheless he was the progenitor of much of what the men of action did in India. He was in many senses the creative element behind the Congress. He was great in the field of social reform. He was a historian, an economist who long before others ploughed that field, and bad sown the seeds which have grown so well now. Mahadev Ranade thought of many topics which were of absorbing and burning interest at the present day. His contribution for instance in matters of uplift of industry, upon the credit banks, upon the general economic problems, his talks and sayings were household words at the present day. He was in short the inspirer of many of the great movements of later days.

Mr. Chintamani in unveiling the portrait said that he remembered the time when the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar made up his mind that there should be a Ranade Library in this city and he remembered also Mr. Gokhale coming here to lay the foundation-stone of the building. He himself had not been privileged to come into close association with Mr. Ranade. About the year 1900 he did venture to seek Mr. Ranade's assistance, in bringing out a publication on Indian Social Reform and found out in him a phase of character in Mr. Ranade which he hoped he would be pardoned in saying he had not been able often to discover in other public men since then. No man was too unknown or too obscure to receive from Mr. Ranade the guidance and assistance which was sought from him. In the 19th century they had two such immortal personages, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda in Bengal. There was also the great religious reformer and pioneer of Indian progress in every sphere of national life—the great Raja Ram Mohan Roy. There was in Bombay Dadabhai Nowroji, the greatest Indian patriot of recent times and from the same presidency came Mr. Ranade. And when one thought of Mr. Ranade one recalled no other name which would be bracketed with him for the qualities of a thinker. If Ram Mohan Roy was the greatest man as a religious reformer and Dadabhai Nowroji as a patriot, which other name but Ranade could they think of when one had to name the greatest of Indian thinkers? Mr. Ranade was not merely an academic thinker but equally great in the sphere of action, in the sphere of practical work which he demonstrated by the large contribution which he made to the production of the greatest statesman of recent times, his own disciple Mr. Gokhale. One thing very remarkable about Mr. Ranade, not only remarkable but unique, was his versatility. Was there a single sphere of national life which had not been enriched by Mr. Ranade's contributions?

KEENEST POLITICAL WORKER.

Besides religious and social reform, Mr. Ranade earned the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen of the Deccan by the amount of attention he gave to the history of the Mahrattas and it was a great loss that he did not live to continue his Mahratta history, of which only the first volume was published during his life. Mr. Ranade was the keenest political worker of his day. He was really the father of political activities of that city and he was the centre which attracted pupils like Gokhale to be brought up in public life on safe and sound lines and under wise guidance.

The National Congress owed more in its earlier years to this "Government official," than to many of those who would be public men publicly. Mr. Ranade was the greatest force also in the University Senate. He tried harder for reform in the educational system than almost any other member of the University, his constant colleague in this activity being Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta. Outside the presidency of Bombay, Ranade's name was a name to conjure with. At the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress everybody looked forward to the inaugural address of Mr. Ranade at the social conference as the principal utterance of the year.

Mr. Ranade in his personal life set an example of irreproachability which even in profession, the majority of them could not pretend to. There was another quality in Mr. Ranade which was equally rare, namely, his originality. Never would he express an opinion upon any subject unless he was sure that he could support that opinion in spite of every possible criticism. He would never feel a sense of grievance against his critics.

When the history of India of the nineteenth century would be written, there would be two persons whose names would be inscribed in imperishable letters—they were Dadabhai Nowroji and Ranade.

In conclusion Mr. Chintamani said that if Bombay could produce a Ranade and a Gokhale their presidency of Madras was by no means an unworthy part of the country and that she too was capable of making contributions to national progress and that she too had produced a Subramania Aiyar, a Krishnaswamier, and a Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Gokhale's pupil.

NEED FOR SPIRIT OF CONTINUITY.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in his concluding speech said there had been great men like Ranade, Phirozeshah Mehta and their successors like Gokhale and Srinivasa Sastri, but was it not painfully obvious that throughout the country the great men who had lived among them had not that ideal in view which inspired Mehta and Ranade to make a Gokhale, which inspired men like Tilak to found a school, which inspiried great friends and comrades like Dr. Besant to produce those who could carry on their work? That was a spirit, the spirit of continuity which was required. Great men were doing their bit but more Ranades were required not only to do great things themselves but enable great things to be done by their successors.

Sir V. Ramesam in proposing a vote of thanks paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, who along with other patriotic men in the city desired to perpetuate the memory of Ranade by founding a library in the city.

WHAT INDIAN CULTURE OWES TO MRS. BESANT

Prof. Ernest Wood On Her Influence On Theosophical Movement

MADRAS, (By Mail).

In the course of an hour's lecture given to a crowded gathering of the public and members of the Society in the Theosophical Society's Hall, Adyar, speaking on the subject of Dr. Besant and the Theosophical Movement, Prof. Earnest Wood said that there were three ways in which Dr. Besant was related to this movement—by her character, by her ability, and by her contribution of literature.

Professor Wood divided her influence upon the Theosophical movement into three phases. The first was when Dr. Besant, on first coming to India, was inspired with the philosophy of this land, and was the centre of a revival in India of the pure theosophy of the "Upanishads" and the Bhagavad Gita as applied to modern Indian life. In order to understand the outlook of her Indian friends she studied Sanskrit and year after year Colonel Olcott, the President of the Theosophical Society asked her to give the Convention Lectures. It is he and her numerous books of this period that will live the longest and have the most permanent influence on the Theosophical Movement.

NEXT PERIOD

The next period was when, at the death of Colonel Olcott she became, President of the Theosophical Society. The movement may have gained much when she became President, but it also certainly lost her as the great philosophical teacher. No longer was there a splendid series of Convention Lectures, and preaching took the place of information. The motto of the enthusiast, "Row boys, row" began to replace the motto of the thinker "Let us put up a sail" Dr. Besant turned her attention now to social economic educational and political questions, not in themselves. Theosophy. He called attention to the fact that every Society in the World, whether religious or scientific had as its unwritten first object the welfare of mankind: so merely to bring the idea of brotherhood into the social economic, educational and political movements of the world could not be regarded as the specific function of the Theosophical Society.

Professor Wood mentioned in connection with this second phase of her influence on the Theosophical movement her association with Bishop Leadbeater and Mr. Krishnamurthi. Dr. Besant, he said, tried to make Adyar a centre for students who might come for a two years' course of study and Bishop Leadbeater was brought in as the chief teacher in her absence, as she became more and more occupied with administrative work. Bishop Leabeater's talks were turned into books which came out in quick succession, the Convention Lectures declined and this literature coloured the movement. So we have the description of past lives, colours and forms of auras and other beings drawing the attention of the members. The peculiarity of this phase developed later when the programme of Bishop Leadbeter included practical activity and administration, when organised access to the Master's power and blessing was started in relation to the activities of the Liberal Catholic Church, Co-Masonry and the Path of Discipleship. Professor Wood said that in his opinion this incursion of the teaching department into administrative activity led to cross currents and ultimately produced difficulties for Dr. Besant of which she had spoken to him and many others. This period was one of the development of a number of other branches of the Theosophical Society composed of Theosophists still valuing most of all the earlier tendencies of the work, and for the most part concentrating on the writings of Madame Blavatsky.

LAST PHASE

In the last phase of Dr. Besant's influence we have the impending advent of the World Teacher announced by her and by Bishop Leadbeater. In 1925 Dr. Besant made portentous announcements in reference to the near coming of this teacher, and later she announced that the teacher had come, in the mingling of the consciousness of Mr. Krishnamurthi with that of the world teacher. To this belief she adhered to the end. Her announcement of this advent coincided with a rapid change in Mr. Krishnamurthi, not anticipated. He did not accept the disciples announced for him, he rejected the modes of organised access to the forces of inner planes that had been prepared for his use, he would have none of the world religion or the revival of the mysteries of their component parts, but reverted uncompromisingly to the earlier conceptions of Theosophy, which were that man must lean upon no thing or person outside himself. He closed the Order of the Star and left the Theosophical Society which in his eyes had become indistinguishable from systems and methods such as that of 'guru' and 'sishya.'

For fifty years all through the war and the world depression the Society had steadily grown so that in 1928. there were over 45,000 members. But now the Society lost 28,000 members though some new members joined bringing up the number to about 31,000.

Prof. Wood closed his speech with a picture of Dr. Besant in 1930, when she came back from Europe broken in health, much troubled about the possible crystallization in the Society and ending her days peacefully slipping away without pain, gradually declining for three years, her mind as that of a little child, but her heart as full of love as ever.

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A COMMON FIGHT

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth's presidential address to the Rajputana States People's Convention held at Beawar on Sunday and Monday is an outspoken indictment of the proposed scheme of Federation. As such it deserves to be carefully read by all those who are likely to be affected by that scheme and particularly by the Government and the Princes, who fondly believe that it will effectively checkmate the forces of nationalism throughout the country. Mr. Sheth is not a reformist that would be content with a bit of tinkering in the scheme. He attacks the very basis of it and aptly describes it as

"a deliberate and clever attempt to inject a deadly, albeit subtle, poison into the body politic of the people of the States, that will keep them in a permanent state of victims for all time to agonies.....at the hands of unredeemed autocrats of our States."

Those who know anything about the plight of the people in many States will not regard the above picture as overdrawn. Bad as the people's condition in these States is now, it is sure to be much worse under the proposed Federal scheme. For, as Mr. Sheth explains himself:

"By improvising quite an army of safeguards, a few little loop-holes that admitted some little air of hope for relief, have been sealed up in the new structure of federation. By refusing us our fundamental rights in the new constitution and by barring our way to election in the new representative houses, all avenues of hope for the future have been shut up for ever. The proposed new constitution, while taking away a little that we thought we possessed, has further empowered the princes by providing for them places of power and influence in the newly planned constitution, thus proposing to reduce us to the position of slaves and helots of middle ages."

HUMILIATING POSITION.

Mr. Sheth as convincingly proves that the Princes themselves, with all the safeguards they have asked for and are likely to get, will be in reality in a worse position than they are now. For in the first place the Paramount Power will not relax its paramountcy by one jot or tittle. And the Viceroy, who will exercise the power of paramountcy at his own discretion, without any let or hindrance from his Indian Cabinet, will certainly use the Princes' representatives in the Legislature as the present official bloc and, as Mr. Sheth points out, it will not be a rare thing for a Prince to be told: "Your Highness, your crown or your vote." He must be a bold Prince that will withhold his vote. The only way out of this humiliating position is for the Princes to send to the Legislature elected and, therefore, independent, representatives from their States. But this way they have themselves foolishly barred. What is infinitely worse for the Princes is that when they consistently range themselves, as they will have to, on the official side against Nationalist opposition, they will rally against themselves the whole country including both British India and the States. Do the Princes realise what will be the consequences of their flouting the whole country? Mr. Sheth has given a clear hint of the certain consequences in the plainest of plain terms. If despite it the Princes make themselves party to the proposed Federal fraud, they should not be surprised at the inevitable consequences.

REJECT IT.

Whatever the Princes may do, the duty of the States people is clear. They must reject the White Paper scheme in toto. Mr. Sheth's lead in this respect is clear and emphatic. He says:

"We should make all attempts to defeat this plot and it is not impossible to do if we apply our will and vigour to the fulfilment of our object. In this respect I welcome the proposed move by some of the Congressmen to start a nation-wide campaign to sabotage the White Paper. I further assure the British Indian workers on your behalf that they will have the fullest co-operation of the States people in any plan of concerted action that may be devised for this purpose of sabotaging the White Paper."

This advice is thoroughly consistent with the message sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Beawar Conference, wherein he says that our only course, whether in the Indian States or in the rest of India, "is to reject utterly any such bogus Federation." He adds, too, that we must "stick to the completest form of independence, which means the complete, absence of foreign control as well as a fully democratic form of Government" and that the present States system "must go root and branch." If those words are to be something more than pious and distant ideals, it is up to the States people to carry their struggle for their rights into the States themselves. It is also the duty of the people in British India to stand by them in this struggle and to refuse to accept any constitution which does not fully safeguard the interests of the States people.

Grave Allegations

Grave allegations of ill-treatment of innocent citizens of some parts of Midnapur district, of a kind recalling some of the happenings of the Martial Law regime in the Punjab fourteen years ago, are appearing in the press, which call for a thorough investigation and prompt explanation by the Government of Bengal. The following notice was served on some persons, including some Congress workers:—

"Notice is hereby given that the Royal Garhwall soldiers will be coming at 3 p.m. on 16th December, You are, therefore, directed to be present at the Dak bungalow to welcome them and salute the British flag."

"A ceremonial parade of the soldiers will be held in the.... compound at 1 p.m. on the.... You are directed to be present there without fail."

It is alleged that citizens, who failed to carry out the orders, had their houses surrounded by the poice and they themselves assaulted. These incidents are alleged to have taken place in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

If the Government of Bengal have any explanation to offer of the incidents which are alleged to have occurred they ought to lose no time in coming out with it with the least possible delay, for the public mind is likely to be seriously disturbed by the reports. Only recently the Government gave an assurance to the public that scandalous happenings of the nature which were reported to have occurred in Hijli Jail in connection with the "Sarkar-Salaam" order, would not be repeated. The alleged happening in Midnapur district are of even more serious and scandalous nature than the Hijli incidents. We are unable to believe that they have the sanction of Sir Anderson's Government. If subordinate local officialdom are behaving in the manner alleged, the sooner the Government pulls them up sharp and calls them to account the better for its good name. Such methods can only further alienate the feelings of the people from the Government. Sir John Anderson must assert his authority to put a stop to them.

Imperative And Not Inopportune

The Government of India Bill to regulate payment of wages is a measure that has long been overdue, and, we hope, now that opinions have been duly received, it will pass into law without avoidable delay. As to opinions, we congratulate the Government of Bombay and those other local Governments that they have, broadly, taken the side of justice and fairplay. Non-official opinion has been well summed up by the Industrial Surveyor of the Delhi Province who says that

"the employers generally are not enthusiastic over the introduction of the proposed legislation, which they regard as inopportune, while those interested in the welfare of Labour, on the other hand, welcome the measure as just and expedient."

Disregard for labour's interest, deplorable as it is, is the foundation of capitalism. There is little room in the mind of "Capital," whether Indian or European, for consideration of the needs of those unfortunate persons who are the real producers. The advantages, nay, the necessity, of weekly payment of wages cannot be apparent to those who live in the luxury provided by fat bank-balances. But they are very vital to the poor labourers whose meagre earnings are their sole means of subsistence and who have no credit except with the usurious money-lender. Deferred payment to them means not some minor and very temporary interference with luxurious living but going without urgent necessities of life. Fines are even more indefensible. The practice is positive cruelty to the Indian workman who lives on the margin of starvation. The proposed legislation may be inopportune from the point of view of dividends but it is imperative from the point of view of humanity that sweats to produce those dividends. And the sooner the Bill is passed the better.

A GOAN CHRISTMAS

Goan Writers Discuss Questions Of Emigre Interest

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

"The Portuguese India Annual", 1933, contains, in addition to the discussion of subjects reference to which has been made in a previous article in these columns, articles on various subjects affecting the interests of the Goan emigrants: and these make interesting reading for the general public as well inasmuch as they reveal various, and sometimes contrasting types of mentality of the Goan middle and lower-middle class.

A VINDICATION.

While, for instance, an article in celebration of the fourth centenary of the acquisition of Bassein (which the local Consul, who is under transfer orders had contemplated) is contributed by an Indian who offers an apologia for Jesuitical Inquisition, Mr. J. V. Rodriques characterises similar celebrations as an act of "the perpetuation of political bondage of Goa."

We, Goans, (he writes), could not have invited greater disgrace on ourselves by co-operating so wholeheartedly with the promulgators of that obnoxious Colonial Act and Military Recruitment Bill—legislative monstrosities that sought to reduce Goans to the humiliating position of helots—in the celebrations of taking of our motherland by foreigners. Such absurd spontaniety and slavish promptness on our part to honour a foreign hero is both an abdication of civic dignity and unequivocal admission before the world of our utter inability to think in terms of cultured rational beings that we are.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

The article entitled "The Future" by "An Emigrant" surveys the Goan administration and stresses such features of that administration as make for hopeless inefficiency and utter lack of consideration for the interests of the population. Prof. A. C. Fernandes, too, contributes to the discussion of the economic crisis in Goa and although these discussions are merely academical and ineffectual as far as the Goan dictatorship is concerned his suggestion for establishment of a Trade Agreement between British and Portuguese India would appear to have been offered by several publicists in Goa where now, of course, the Press censorship effectively stops all newspaper discussion of this kind.

A DISMAL STORY.

Dr. Menino de Soure's article on "Prevention of Tuberculosis" reveals a sad story of health conditions amongst the Goanese. He states:

On an average 15 per cent of the consumptives admitted in the various Hospitals in Bombay belong to the Goan Community. Most of them are advanced and hopeless cases, where treatment is of no avail and recovery almost out of

(Continued on page 12).

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

(By K. F. Nariman.)

In my last article, I had protested against the official attitude towards Bengal detenus and prisoners. In this I propose to refer to Sholapur Martial-law prisoners, who have been rotting for nearly four years in the Bijapur District Jail.

I am aware that all protests and efforts and even appeals on their behalf have hitherto failed; still that should not deter me from discharging my duty towards my companions with whom I have passed nearly two years in comradeship in prison-cells. A close study of their cases as well as closer and long association has convinced me, as it must have convinced all dispassionate and impartial observers, that whatever justification there might have been, during and shortly after the days of turmoil and upheaval, to inflict cruel sentences, both as a matter of policy to strike terror to suppress disorder, their continued victimisation in prison, after the conditions are entirely changed and peace and tranquility prevails is unjustified.

NEED FOR GENEROSITY.

Sholapur was not the only unfortunate city that had passed through a sudden and unpremeditated disturbance. It is a civic phase common to most cosmopolitan and particularly industrial centres. It is important to remember that the charges against them of pre-arranged, concerted, organised conspiracy had failed and unusually long sentences from five to seven years were awarded for offences of ordinary breaches of peace, such as rioting, hurt, mischief, etc., admittedly committed in an excited atmosphere on the spur of the moment. Usually, in such cases, heavy penalities are imposed in the first instance on account of the panicky frame of official minds but generous remissions generally follow as soon as normal conditions are restored and there is no possibility or risk of revival of further trouble. Such policy is uniformly and universally followed in civilised administrations of the world and we often read that long sentences of ten or twenty years inflicted, during disturbed conditions for alleged crimes against Hitlerism in Germany or Fascism in Italy or even Communism in Russia, are never carried through their full term, but the earliest opportunities are availed of to restore the prisonrers to liberty as soon as normal conditions are restored. Even in autocratically governed India, the same principle is applied though on rare occasions.

PAST EXAMPLE.

Only a year after the happening of 1857, all martial law prisoners involved in most violent crimes, except those who had taken direct part in murder of British subjects, were released and a special clause was added to the Proclamation granting, "general pardon, amnesty and oblivion of all offences against Government for hastening the general pacifications."

The policy thus initiated since the transfer to the Crown has been followed and similarly, Moplah prisoners received considerable remission. In the Punjab, martial law prisoners were released on general amnesty long before the expiry of their long terms.

WHAT THEY DID IN BURMA

But, the most pertinent instances are furnished from recent Burma rebellion. A Burma message dated 26th September 1933, announced that the unexpired sentences of five years passed on Burmese accused by a special judge at Tharawaddy under 121 A (i.e. Conspiracy to overthrow the State,) at special trial No. 4, of 1932, were remitted and the said prisoners were released only a year after the sentence. Such instances of general remission shortly after the pronouncement of long sentences can be multiplied not only from this country but all over the world.

The only unfortunate exceptions are the Sholapur prisoners. Surely, even the most nervous and panicky official cannot suggest that either the crimes or the culprits are more dangerous and grave than the military prisoners of 1857 or Moplah, Punjab or Burma prisoners Are magnanimity and statesmanship beyond the comprehension of present-day rulers of our Presidency?

After personal contact with them in jail, any fair observer will come to the conclusion that those unfortunate men are not only most harmless but even most useful citizens. While, batches of most dangerous and confirmed criminals, convicted of most heinous and violent crimes,

(Continued on page 12)

A Plea For Generous Attitude

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE SAME MELANCHOLY TALE.

The latest New Year's Honours List tells the usual melancholy tale of grab by that most self-regarding of all close corporations in the world—the I.C.S. Most of the titles are monopolised by its members and other officials as well as its friends and allies in the non-official world. The method of distributing the titles is so thorough that it is really difficult to discover instances where real merit or public service has been adequately or inadequately rewarded. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's nomination to the Privy Council is an instance of adequate recognition of the work done by him in the three Round Table Conferences, however much that work may fall short of the expectations of his fellow-countrymen. The inclusion of Abdur Rahman Chugtai, one of the distinguished Indian artists, in the same category as liquor contractors, "et hoc genus omne" shows how chary officialdom is of paying tribute to Art.

BIRTH CONTROL

We are not surprised to note that the All-India Women's Conference at Calcutta has adopted by a large majority a resolution in support of birth control. Similar resolutions have been adopted by a number of provincial conferences of women. The Conferences, however, should not rest content with passing resolutions on the subject and passing them on to Government and local bodies. They should make vigorous efforts to build up public opinion in support of the reform. They can well count upon the assistance of all enlightened doctors, especially in view of the resolution in favour of birth control passed by the last All-India Medical Conference held in this city a few days ago. If the Women's Conference workers and those of the Medical Conference co-operate to bring into existence a number of birth-control clinics, it will not be long before local bodies and provincial Governments come to their aid.

MODERN PARTINGTONS

Dame Partington, seeking to press back the waves of the sea with a broomstick, could not have looked more ridiculous than did the Varnashramites at Madhav Baug, who protested against every social and religious reform in Hindu society. We can understand why they did not denounce foreign travel but we suppose it was sheer want of time that prevented them from protesting against the fearfully common practice of Hindus eating and drinking at Irani's and other non-Hindu restaurants where even the untouchables are admitted. It was convenient for them to ignore the All-India Women's Conference resolution in support of birth control. We could imagine the purists' fury at such a resolution if it had been referred to at the conference. The Varnashramites would have been logical if they had crowned their resolutions with one protesting at Hindus all over the country supporting Gandhiji's propaganda in their tens of thousands.

THE CONTRAST.

The Bombay Governor's message to the Scouts of the Presidency contains very laudable sentiments. But there is not the least trace in the message of his appreciation of the duty of patriotism among the Scouts, an omission which would be impossible in any other country. In refreshing contrast with this message is that of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts, given on the occasion of their All-India Mela at Allahabad. Pandit Gurtu rightly emphasised the Scout's duty of loving and serving their Mother-country first and foremost, while duly respecting other countries. Patriotism, he said, depends upon humanity, which in its turn has its root in devotion to God. The Samiti Scouts scrupulously honour the National Flag and sing the National Song "Vande Mataram" on every formal occasion. But are the official Boy Scouts allowed to do that anywhere in India?

I. M. S. MUST. GO.

The Bombay Medical Union must be congratulated on the very clear case it has made against perpetuating the I.M.S. which it describes without the least exaggeration as "a millstone round the neck of India." There have been I.M.S. men, both European and Indian, who have rendered distinct service to the country. But taken as a whole, the I.M.S. can rightly be described as a millstone round the neck of India. Considering the grinding poverty of the country the Service is intolerably costly, and, because of the bulk of the money wasted on its salaries, it prevents medical relief, and constitutes a grave hindrance to the progress of medical education and research. It prevents, further, the employment of a sufficient number of Indians of equal qualification and calibre, who would be willing to serve for less. The Service, it is clear, has no justification except as offering luxurious employment to Europeans at the expense of a poor country its needs and its own medical men.

PAYMENT TO M. L. A.'S.

It would certainly be better to change the present practice in favour of a fixed salary for M.L.A.'s. But the salary must not be unrelated to the poverty of the country and the people. If, for instance, our M.L.A.'s were paid annually a sum equivalent to £400, which is the annual salary of a Member of Parliament it would amount to an imitation of Britain without the wealth of that country. Payment, secondly, should not be so attractive as to act as a lure for the careerist. It should just suffice to make earnest and selfless service possible. As to the problem of absenteeism it can only be solved if the rules of payment provide for compulsory minimum attendance which should not be less than 60 per cent of the working days of each session and 75 per cent. of the year's aggregate.

Press Views

Change For The Better

The acceptance of the Federation's proposals by the British Government might have made the White Paper acceptable as a measure for the transition stage, provided it was distinctly mentioned in the statute that complete self-Government would be reached in a fixed number of years. It is to be noted that in this matter too the Liberals have adopted the Congress attitude. When the Montagu reforms were on the legislative anvil, Congressmen put forward the demand that the Act should contain the provision that complete self-Government would be conceded to India automatically in ten years. The Liberals opposed it, as they were unwilling to embarrass Mr. Montagu. They have no such scruple now. The change is all to the good.—"Forward."

Anomalous

In giving the Burmese Legislature power to discriminate specifically against British Indian immigrants it would seem that Sir Samuel Hoare is violating the very principles which he enunciated in defence of the safeguarding provisions in the White Paper. The inference is that when it is a question of Indians emigrating to other parts of the Empire the provision should, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India, be one of restriction; while in the case of British subjects of non-Indian domicile seeking entry into India the safeguards should have just the opposite effect. This anomaly can only be removed by regulating the relations of India with other parts of the Empire on the same basis as her relations with the United Kingdom—the basis of reciprocity.—"Pioneer."

Tete-a-Tete

Mr. T. D. Barlow, Chairman of the Lancashire Textile Delegation at present conferring with the Japanese industrialists, becomes a K.B.E.

This is perhaps to lift him up to the level of Sir William Clare-Lees. But they are super-optimists in Downing Street and Whitehall. We doubt if the Japs have got Modys among them.

* * * *

But why was Mr. H. P. Mody ignored? However much we may desire to keep the omission a secret, we cannot help noticing publicly the fact that his name does not figure in the Honours List. Mr. Mody indubitably deserved—and deserves—a knighthood of the British Empire.

* * * *

Talking of the Honours List reminds us of the Aga Khan. We do not deny his title to all sorts of Titles and Honours. But does the Privy Councillorship really "elevate" His Highness?

Anyway, let's congratulate the Rt. Hon. Aga Khan on the honour conferred on him. The occasion may provoke—at least we hope so—his generosity to some charitable institution like an orphanage or the All-Party Muslim Conference.

* * * *

"Red-haired girls have been chosen for the staging of a new store where male supervisors have to be bald to qualify for their appointments."

—Press Paragraph.

* * * *

This is an example of hundred per cent honest-to-goodness American sincerity—or shouldn't one rather call it commercial morality?

* * * *

"But the bold pates," you will muse, "where do they come in?"

It's simple, my dear Watson, ain't it now.

The baldies furnish the background—or perhaps foreground—for the gulmohuric glory—or you would perhaps perfer Flame of the store?

* * * *

Or the 'boldies' perhaps represent the symbolic prosperity of Nira idealism. As a local poet-aster put it (he was Red as a lobster and needless to say, a Troskist) it is a Red marriage of the bloated bourgeois.

* * * *

An Oporto newspaper is shortly to broadcast a complete newspaper according to a news item. A Goan paper featured "Portugal Calling" the other day. This looks like Portugal waking up into the Radioland.

* * * *

Fears may however be justifiably entertained of General Carmona saying his say in this matter unless the show is run on behalf of his censorial regime.

* * * *

"MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS."

—Press Headline.

We do not envy him: the poor fellow must be a terrible bore.

* * * *

With the dawn of the New Year the militant Pandit of Allahabad has been fortunate enough to find a new disciple in unexpected quarters—we mean the "Times of India." It now tells us that "what is wanted is an ideological revolution which will modernise the outlook of the people and compel them to regard life without their traditional prejudices."

* * * *

The Pandit, however, like an old fox would probably wait to see whether these sentiments are merely pot-valient lucubrations engendered by a rather over-merry Christmas week-end or are based on any substantial change in mentality.

* * * *

"Labour thriving on capitalists," says a headline. Quite true. With Rationalisation, wage-cuts, tariffs, lock-outs, apalling unemployment and hunger stalking in the streets, labour should thrive. Why not? Long live Capitalism!!!

AT THE TOP OF UNIVERSE IN 135 YEARS' CRUISE

Readers' Views

ABDUR RAHMAN CHUGTAI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the welter of politics we are apt to forget art and, therefore, I am not surprised that the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred on Rahman Chughtai in recognition of his artistic genius has nearly passed unnoticed. If I am not mistaken it is the fourth occasion in the history of these bi-annual conferments of titles that achievement in the realm of literature or art has been recognised by the Government of India. The Tagores, of course, received this recognition first of all, then Sir Mohammad Iqbal and now Chughtai. Some of Chughtai's admirers may be disappointed inasmuch as the award has fallen short of a Knighthood but they should not forget that Chughtai is a young man—he is less than thirty-five, I think—and that he can afford to wait. His genius also has not yet blossomed to the fullest extent. Judging by the increasing power and beauty of his work and his ceaseless outupt Chughtai will yet reach hights undreamed of even by his warmest admirers. He has recently returned to India after an extensive European tour "undertaken in order to pay homage to great Masters" and it is typical of the unpretentious and modest man that he is that none except his most intimate friends knew anything about it. —Yours etc.,

"AN ADMIRER OF CHUGHTAI."

Social Purity League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the letter from "One in the Know" published in the press, the correspondent wants to know the cogent reasons from the signatories to the resignations from the Social Purity League. I as one of the signatories may inform him that we the twelve signatories had through our Solicitors, Messrs. Phiroze, S. Masani & Co. sent to the "Jame Jamshed" a lengthy reply to the letter published by Messrs. Lam & Co. Solicitors of the League on the 5th December, 1933 but we regret that the Editor of the "Jame Jamshed" has not deemed fit to publish it. However, I now give below one of the several reasons asked for:—

We jointly sent in our resignations on the 7th August, 1933 and the Social Purity League Management had not even the courtesy to acknowledge our letter of resignations uptil now.

We, therefore, wanted to make it known to the public that we have tendered our resignations of membership of the Social Purity League and our reasons for doing so were described as cogent reasons in our letter published in the "Jame Jamshed" dated 27-11-1933.

Though since the date of our resignations, we understand that several meetings of the Managing Committee were held, the Committee did not enquire of those cogent reasons for the interests of the League as a public body.

We have only followed the path of several eminent ladies and gentlemen who have already severed their connection with this League and without giving any reasons as a policy of discretion.

We have read in the "Model" magazine of December, 1932, September, 1933, and October-November, 1933 several allegations against the Social Purity League which on their face are very serious and we hoped to see them refuted by the League. But uptil now the League has not deemed fit to clear the doubts in the minds of the public through its legal advisors or otherwise as it has done now.

—As the matter, we understand, will shortly go to a Court of Law, we are advised not to disclose further cogent reasons in the Press at this stage. If, however, the correspondent wishes to know them, I will place the facts before him if he is good enough to see me personally.—Yours etc.,

M. J. DIVWALLA, B. A.
Parsi Punchayet Blocks,
Hughes Road,
Bombay, 31st December, 1933.

"Catering Of Haj Pilgrims"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your esteemed paper's issue of the 29th ultimo under the heading of "Catering of Haji Pilgrims" by Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, Vice-presicent of Anjuman-i-khuddamun Nabi, I have to draw attention to a further grievance regarding the same.

Complaints have been received that the catering firm is serving meals to the pilgrims on board the ship in a very defective manner. The pilgrims are obliged to go to the kitchen and asked for their meals and receive the same there, while it should be the duty of the caterers to serve meals to the pilgrims at their seats. This unusual manner of serving meals reminds one of a scene seen very often in Bombay when the free meals are distributed to the beggars by charitable persons. Surely, Sir, the pilgrims do not pay Rs. 24/- and Rs. 16/- to the caterers to be treated in the above manner like beggars.

I hope that the caterers will employ sufficient number of servants to serve meals to the pilgrims on board the ship at their seats hereafter.—Yours etc.,

FATEH MOHAMED HAJI
RAMZAN.

73-75, Teli Mohalla,
Bombay No. 8.
Jan. 2.

Cawnpore Trade Union Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope in the interest and for the good of the working classes of India you will be pleased to publish this letter of mine in an early issue of your esteemed journal.

One thing, about the session of the Trade Hnion Congress at Cawnpore, that has surprised me very much is the over-looking of the claims of Dr. Vishwanath Mukerjee and Mr. S H. Jhabwala So far as the election of the President is concerned. You will be simply astonished when you learn that of all the Labour leaders who assembled at Cawnpore it is these two leaders who are oldest Trade Unionists and it is they alone who have been attending the sessions since 1920, when the first sitting of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held in Bombay under the presidentship of late lamented Lala Lajpat Rai.

Dr. Mukerjee's services in the cause of Indian labour are far greater than those of the gentle-

(Continued on next page.)

PROF. SAHA UNRAVELS MYSTERY OF HEAVENS

Address To Science Congress

PLEADS FOR FORMATION OF INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

A thrilling discourse lasting for 90 minutes on the riddle of the universe was delivered by the President, to eminent scientists and scholars of India gathered at the 21st Indian Science Congress which was inaugurated by the Governor of Bombay at the University Convocation Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Prof. Meghnad Saha, President of the Congress, said that it was impossible to have a complete grasp of the cosmological problems, unless one had some idea of the geography of the universe about us. "Travel with me through space," he said "with the velocity of light and survey the heavens."

"In a second and a half, the moon is reached which is the nearest neighbour, in eight minutes the sun is passed which is the source of light and life to us, then in a few hours' time, the last neighbour in the solar system Pluto is left behind and for four years we shall wobble in dust and cosmic radiation."

"From thence it takes eight years to make the acquaintance of Sirus, the wonderful companion of the heavens whose bright brilliancy—twenty-nine times the light of the sun—has given rise to innumerable stories and myths in the minds of all nations from the times of the Egyptians. A 135 years cruise through the rich fields of luminaries and then a time may come when we shall reach the limit of the universe "then nothing but void will remain".

The presidential address was an eloquent plea for a closer co-operation between the workers of scientific services of the Government and professors in universities. He urged that the State must awaken to the need for a proper organisation of the scientific brains and pointed out that in other countries the co-operation was so complete that it was not unusual to find that universities and services very often exchanging their workers to the mutual advantage of both. Here in India he failed to see that co-operation.

INDIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY.

He suggested the formation of an Indian Academy of Science for the proper control and direction of scientific research in this country.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates to the Congress and requesting Lord Brabourne to deliver the inaugural speech said that the Congress provided a profitable meeting ground for scientists from all parts of the country for the purpose of not only holding discussions on scientific questions but also for focussing the attention of the public and stimulating their interest in the general progress and development of science.

He continued:—

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION.

To me, it will always remain a matter of pride that it fell to my lot as the Vice-Chancellor to be associated with the definite forward step taken by the University in giving an increased value to the study of and research in Applied Science by establishing a Department of Chemical Technology in which, the first instance, students will receive training in Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. The University has started a Journal providing facilities for the publication of papers representing all branches of Science. I may also mention that each year about 30 students qualify for the M.Sc. degree by research, and that the University is helping scientific workers by means of annual research grants to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The Royal Institute of Science in which the deliberations of this Congress will be mainly held has now about 100 research students, a number which, I am told, compares not unfavourably with similar institutions in this country. The Haffkine Institute is another research centre in Bombay where very valuable medical research is being carried on by a band of enthusiastic workers. The tradition of research is not built up in a day, and I hope to see a day not very far-off when Bombay will get the reputation of being, even in matters of research, the first city in India you my hearty congratulations on your twenty-first assembly.

A gathering of scientists such as yourselves is an important event in our annals, for your scientists have done much to create the modern world. The applications of your discoveries surrounded us on every side. You have annihilated distance both as regards transport and communication, you have relieved bodily suffering, you have increased the productivity of the earth; you have given us electricity with its manifold applications, dyes of every hue, rustless steels; the list of your benefactions is endless. You have, in addition, revolutionised our ideas of time and space, and your views on the structure of the Universe and of matter have so progressed that almost they transcend human power of thought.

Four Centuries

It is less than 400 years since the systematic investigation of natural phenomena replaced speculation without investigation. The enormous content of modern science has been amassed in this relatively short period of time by the devoted labours of men and women like yourselves working in every portion of the globe. We laymen often wonder why it is that, compared with the results of human endeavour in other fields, the scientist has accomplished so much. It is, I feel, because science has always dealt primarily with direct evidence and not with discussion about evidence. Subject to no man the scientist is borne wheresoever the force of facts may drive.

Modern Doubt

But in spite of all these triumphs, there has of recent years grown up, even among scientists themselves, a doubt as to whether science alone can create a new heaven and a new earth. The gifts of science are manifold, but they can be and have been misused. Science has increased the productivity of the earth, yet many starve in the midst of plenty, and our modern world is a present passing through a period of depression without precedent. It has become increasingly evident that scientific values are not enough, and that unless ethical values re added the gifts of science become edged tools given as toys to children.

I wonder in this connection if scientists are not as a rule too much obsessed with their work, and too little inclined to take their share in the task of administration and of Government. It may be that the highly specialised training of the scientist narrows his outlook, and withdraws him from participation in wider movements. Personally I believe that the fascination of his work, the search for truth and the thrill of discovery, make him loath to descend into the bustle of the market place, to deal with factors so incalculable as the motives which influence human conduct, or to engage in the Herculean task of adjusting the conflicting claims, prejudices, and desires of men. The laws which control the motion of electrons are difficult, but more so are those which govern the actions and reactions of mankind.

Conference Programme

Turning to the work which lies before you, I have been impressed by the imposing bulk of the abstracts of the papers with which you have to deal. I notice too, and I congratulate you on it, that the lighter side of science has not been neglected and that excursions, receptions minent place in your programme. The bow works better if it be sometimes unstrung.

As the Vice-Chancellor has told you, we in this Presidency are fully alive to the importance of Science. The state of the times has impeded our efforts to facilitate its study, but even in this year of depression we have increased the grant to our Royal Institute of Science and we have gladly co-operated with the University in initiating its Department of Chemical Technology. Important as is pure science, it is equally important from the point of view of the community to apply existing knowledge to industry, and I feel the University has made a real step forward in the provision of this now Department, which will train men for our most important industry and will, in addition, provide it with scientific advice and guidance.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in bidding you welcome to Bombay I welcome you to no mean City. We pride ourselves on being the first city in India, though not all will admit our claim. You will meet here men interested in all branches of science, and in addition members of many other professions. I hope you will thoroughly enjoy your stay with us; you need, I trust, no assurance from me that we are proud and happy to have you among us.

With the heartfelt wish that you may have a very successful meeting, I declare open this 21st Session of the Indian Science Congress.

PROF. SAHA'S ADDRESS

Addressing the Indian Science Congress, Professor Meghnad Saha said:—

"The return of the Indian Science Congress to Bombay for the third time after the lapse of eight years, bespeaks of the large-hearted liberality for which the citizens of Bombay have been distinguished. In 1925, the occupant of the Presidential Chair was Mr. Howard, well-known for his valuable contributions to Indian Agriculture. The present speaker cannot claim to have been so useful to the public. It is rather regrettable that even in a place like Bombay, which is a city of pragmatic philosophers, the speaker has not been able to change to a subject having a more human appeal. I wish to start from the point where I left on the last occasion while presiding over the Physics Section in 1925 at this very city, and deal with the story of the universe of which we form an organic though insignificant part.

STORY OF CREATION.

A the outset, I would remind you that like all other higher activities of the human mind, scientific activity is based on faith, the faith in the reality of an external world, independent of the idiosyncracies of the participant subject (the human mind).

It is a remarkable fact with almost every civilisation that the sages of ancient times were constrained to construct a story of creation. This points to a fundamental trait of the human mind from which, I submit, that even the modern man has not been able to free himself: that man feels himself to be a part of the universe and is anxious to know his position in the universe.

PROGRESS OF EVOLUTION.

In all old creation myths, the creation of the organic world of life and of the physical world

(Continued on page 3).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

It was mentioned in these columns the other day that those responsible for the One Way Traffic System, should take steps to extend it to other crowded parts of the city, if the number of accidents are to be reduced.

One such part of the City, which requires the immediate attention of the officers responsible, is Agar Bazar at Dadar (B. B. & C.I.). Everyday hundreds of cars going from the city to the suburbs and back, enter a narrow street, called the Agar Bazar Road, from the Worli Road, to join the Gokhale Road leading to Bandra. Especially in the evenings the motor traffic increases. The Agar Bazar Road is very narrow and it is with great difficulty that two cars can pass it. Near about Agar Bazar there are several shawls, where the workers live and they have to go out for purchases in the evenings to the market, which is on the Agar Bazar Road. Due to heavy motor traffic, it is very difficult for these people to go to the market with any sense of security. There have been several occasions when children have narrowly escaped being crushed by cars.

This sense of unsecurity amongst the residents of Agar Bazar and the danger of motor accidents could be avoided, if One Way Traffic System is introduced there. Cars going North could go along the Cadell Road and take a turn near Mahim to join the Gokhale Road and the cars coming from the North could join the Worli Road through the Agar Bazar and thus avoid congestion of traffic.

Defective Account-Keeping

It will be news to many—particularly students of accountancy—that a faulty system of keeping accounts is adopted in the Bombay Municipality, which is reputed to be the premier Municipality in the country. The Municipal Auditors criticising the system of keeping accounts in the Market Department in their letter dated 19th December 1933 state that in 1932-33, 113 books containing in all 13,500 forms in duplicate were got printed, of which 2,500 forms were left blank at the end of all quarters. Referring to the Fort Market they say that out of four books of 30 forms, 120 forms were left blank in each book. After advising the adoption of the system of preparing receipt books consecutively and the discontinuance of the practice of using separate books for different markets, they draw attention to another defect in municipal accounts-keeping. Receipts for the stall-holders are prepared in advance bearing the signature of the Superintendent. These receipts are sent to the Inspector for the recovery of rent. The Municipal Auditors strongly object to this system as there remains a number of surplus forms which are filled in in advance without the stamped signature of the Superintendent. The Auditors remark: "This system is defective and makes it impossible for one to see that all moneys received on behalf of the municipal corporation on a particular day are credited in full to the municipal fund." They add: "The same receipt forms were ueed in many cases for the receipt of same receipt forms were used in money on different dates though for the same stall." They urge that this irregular practice must cease. Surely one could not imagine that the practice of keeping accounts in our municipality was so slack.

Hornby Vellard Accident

The serious motor car accident which occurred on Friday night at Hornby Vellard, when a car with its seven occupants leapt into the sea through the wooden railing, is, perhaps, the first of its nature within the last few years. It is a common sight to see motor cars speeding away merrily on Hornby Vellard at all hours of the night as there is now no speed restriction in force. Would a wooden barrier keep the car away from the sea? The consensus of opinion is that an iron barrier would afford more security for those using the Hornby Vellard at night. It was fortunate that at the time of the accident the tide was in, and the twelve feet drop to the rocks below did not have more serious results.

Now that the whole road is under repairs, it is to be hoped that the Municipality will renew the railings, so as to make it more safer and secure for motorists.

The Hawkers.

The much-maligned Encroachment Department is once again to the forefront snatching away articles kept in front of shops and knick-knacks which slip on to the pavements but absolutely blind to the hawkers who spread their wares to the full length of the pavement.

With the removal of the speed-limit for motor cars and with the sanction of an increased speed limit for tram cars in certain sections, the roads have positively become more dangerous to pedestrians. It is more glaringly so at Grant Road, Hornby Road right up to Esplanade Road, and Girgaum. People have to perform acrobatic feats if they want to walk in safety on the pavements. Every one, however, cannot be an acrobat, and those with portly forms in particular have every reason to complain and join more loudly in the chorus to free our pavements from every kind of obstacle so that the young and the old, the maimed and the blind could walk in safety along the city's pavements.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME IN KARNATAK

Attempts To Extend It For Three Days

BELGAUM, Jan. 2.

Gandhiji will visit Karnatak before the middle of February. It is felt here tha the six days allotted for his tour of Karnatak will be insufficient and an attempt is being made by prominent Karnatak workers to get this extended by three more days. The detailed programme for Gandhiji's Karnatak tour will be fixed after th's is decided.—A. P.

Gandhiji To Visit Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 1.

It is understood that Gandhiji will pay a visit to Ratnagiri about the middle of February next.—A. P.

Congratulations For Rt. Hon'ble Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on whom the honour of Privy Councillorship has been conferred, has received a number of congratulatory messages, including those from Sir Samuel Hoare, His Excellency the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, Sir Malcolm Hailey and ruling chiefs.

On the re-opening of the High Court, Sir Tej received congratulations from the members of the Bar and others.—A. P.

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DUCA'S FUNERAL

Extraordinary Police Precautions

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BUCHAREST, Jan. 2.

Every activity throughout the country was brought to a standstill on the occasion of the funeral of M. Duca.

Cinemas closed and there was no music, except funeral marches of the great military bands and church masses.

Thousands of colourfully dressed peasants streamed the capiital. From an early hour, regiment after regiment lined the roadlways, while the searched houses for arms, and as a final precaution, forbade anybody to view the procession from windows. Extra body guards sat on the carriages with all prominent persons. The third member of the assassins' gang surrendered himself, but the "Ironguard" chief Codreanu has completely disappeared.

Mahasabha Leaders To Tour Khandesh

JALGAON, Jan. 1.

It has now been decided that Bhai Permanand and Dr. Moonje will visit Khandesh from January 14 to January 16. They will visit Dhulia on the 14th, Amalner and Erandol on the 15th and Jalgaon and Bhusaval on the 16th January. At every place they will deliver public lectures.

Their present tour is in connection with the Hindu Sanghatan Movement of the Mahasabha.—A. P.

Happy Surprise For Mother

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

Surprise was expressed in Rambaugh quarter at the curious incident when a boy of five slipped while playing in He fell heels over head and his mother who seeing him fall lost consriousness. To the surprise of all, the child fell on a stray cow grazing beneath and escaped unhurt.—United Press.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from previous page.)

man who has been elected this year as president of the A. T. U. C. Dr. Mukerjee's work amongst the Indian labouring class covers a period of 14 years. He is one of the founders of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and for this purpose extensively toured all over India in 1924 studying the conditions of the Indian Railway labour. Dr. Mukerjee was nominated for the presidentship of the A.-I. T U. C. in 1928 and but for a few more votes would have been elected president He was involved in the Meerut Conspiracy case but was acquitted. Dr. Mukerjee is an excellent organiser and he has organised almost every type of labour in Gorakhpur.

The sacrifices of Mr. Jhabwala are no less remarkable. He was elected Secretary of the first session of the A. I. T U. C. in 1920 He has organised innumerable Trade Unions and is called the father of trade unions in Bombay. He was also implicated in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and was recently released by the Allahabad High Court. It is ot be very much regretted that the claims of such a veteran Labour leader were ignored at Cawnpore.—Yours, etc.,

A FRIEND OF THE WORKING CLASS

Bombay University Reforms

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the question of University reforms is being discussed in the papers, I beg to submit the following few points for consideration.

(a) There is a keen intercollegiate rivalry to show the best results (by hook or crook). The consequence is that students who have the misfortune of not having their teacher as one of the examiners, have to suffer. This is especially the case during science practicals, as can be borne out by many science graduates and under-graduates (b) The leaking out of questions is an old story for our University. One wonders why some colleges continue to hold extra classes after the closing of the term and, quite incidentally, after the drawing of the papers? As shown by a correspondent, some months ago, the B.Sc. results of a certain institution began to grow so marvellous (with distinctions galore) as to make one wonder whether the institution has not discovered a secret process of manufacturing science graduates on mass production lines! (c) The University periodically sends out inspectors to the various Laboratories. So long as the inspectors are from sister institutions there is bound to be a lack of fair criticism. (d) As for efficiency of teaching at our schools and colleges, one instance will suffice. One of the local Colleges has on its staff a member who is made to teach one of the Sciences—a subject in which he is not graduated. This worthy Professor, besides lecturing and conducting practicals for a class of a hundred students, is also teaching (other sciences still) in half a dozen schools. So much for the boasted individual attention at our teaching bodies. (e) At our University not only can one teach any subject, but one can also be an examiner in any subject, as can be witnessed by referring to some past examination papers in which persons who are "not" qualified in a subject figure as examiners therein. (f) Is it not a fact that colleges which are sure of having their own examiners skip over the curricula and concentrate only on certain parts thereof? (g) Though examiners are debarred from having any private pupils is it strictly observed? Many of these scandals would end speedily and the standard of teaching would improve if the examiners are selected from other Universities and Provinces.—Yours etc.,

ELECTRON.

January 1.

Matunga Athletic Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There have never been, in the annals of Badminton tournaments in Bombay, incidents of the kind that have happened this year. Teams withdraw—teams scratched. It may be because the management has changed hands.

It is an admitted fact that teams compete for the tournaments expecting fair play and justice from the organizers and the special committee appointed for the purpose and it is up to them to see to the proper conduct of the tournaments in a befitting manner.

There were something like thirteen teams to compete for the above tournament. Till almost the later stages of the tournament everything went on smoothly with the co-operation of the competing teams. But alas! to the great surprise of all concerned one of the teams sent in a letter of withdrawal from the tournament because of their inability, for reasons, to play their match which was originally fixed for a particular day to date then postponed by the Tournament Committee in order to accomodate an alien team who also competed for the above tournament and who had sent in a requisition for the postponement. So ended the case with the said team.

It may be also mentioned that one of the semi-final matches had to be abandoned by the Tournament Committee, giving "walk-over" to one of the teams. for the simple reason that the committee could not procure line referees for the proper conduct of the match in question.

Apart from legality or otherwise of the question, may I ask the Tournament Committee as to whether the competing teams are to be penalised if they find themselves unable properly to conduct the tournament? Is it not the duty of the Committee members to see that justice is meted out to all concerned?

The Committee will realise that the competing teams do not enter the tournaments on condition that they would provide the Committee with line referees when necessary, and the Committee can, therefore, only expect from them lawful co-operation without which the Committee cannot successfully conduct the tournaments

In the abovementioned case, the semi-final match was abandoned for want of line referees May I again ask the committee as to what the Committee members were then doing? Does it not amount to dereliction of duty on the part of the said committee members What explanation could they offer for their non-appearance at the scheduled time on the spot?

JUSTICE.

Hawkers And Footpaths

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Although the lorries of the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality parade the streets of Bombay and also the City Police seem to be active sometimes, the question remains rather still undecided whether the footpaths are meant for the use of the pedestrians or for vegetable, fruits, flowers, cloth and furniture sellers. The Encroachment Department cannot, without the fullest co-operation of the Police, solve this problem. Some drastic action, so far as this question is concerned, is absolutely necessary and the City Police alone can take it. Evidently the Encroachment Department cannot effectively check this evil. There are people who act as agents to these hawkers who occupy footpaths for carrying on their trade, who are on a watch for the arrival of the Encroachment Department lorry, generally in the mornings to give a particular signal to them and by the time the lorry arrives the hawkers remove their belongings to the shops near-by. Only by sheer chance is the lorry able to pick up some things here and there and then has to disappear. Immediately after the disapperance of the lorry, the footpaths again remain occupied by the hawkers, to the greatest inconvenience of the pedestrians. But the Police on street duty can certainly see that the hawkers are not allowed the use of the footpaths. It is not at all difficult for them to do so.

Girgaum Road, for instance, which is certainly a very narrow road and taking into consideration the heavy traffic, it has, is many times very risky for pedestrians. The footpaths, too, on this road are very narrow and even these narrow footpaths are not available for the use of pedestrians. They are always occupied by the hawkers. At Bhuleshwar one comes across the same state of things. The footpaths on Grant Road, Bhendy Bazar and some other localities also have the same tale to tell. This is not all. At certain places on these roads hand carts with dry fruits, toys, vegetables etc. are allowed to stand for hours together at the same place. It remains a mystery really why all these things are allowed by the Police on street duty. The poor pedestrian has mostly to find his way simply by pushing at the greatest risk to his life. Can those concerned see that the footpaths are available to the pedestrians?—Yours etc.,

"PEDESTRIAN."

Wanted Action

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The most painful feature that prevents any appreciable progress being made in our country in different spheres-political, educational economical, social, national or communal—is the lack of any vigorous action. Innumerable conferences and addresses remain the order of the day and end in smoke very largely. No practical line of action is timely agreed upon in our land but only different policies and theories are advanced 'ad nauseam' without any concrete result. The efficacy of making common causes with large compromises of individual opinions, giving a united stand in the hour of national trial, the spirit of team-work is not realised by our countrymen as exemplified by other nations. Our various organisations, associations, federations Congresses and meetings fail to execute and act, after coming to even some far-reaching conclusions and determinations. It is the epidemic of much talk and not an epic of many achievements that the present history of country mostly records. In the world around, larger issues of utmost magnitude have been decided and changes made but India politicians and reformers, educationists and experts have not finished talking about the White Paper, Communal Unity, Jobless Graduates, and hidden resources of the country. If any amelioration is to come it could only be with bold united action with regard to various problems confronting India. The sooner we realise this the better for our Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

"EARNEST."

Karnataka And Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Karnataka solved the present day Harijan problem eight hundred years ago. Basava, the great reformer of the country did away with untouchability by bringing into practice intermarriages and interdinings. He brought about the marriage of the son of a cobbler with the daughter of a Brahamin. He sacrificed his primeministership for the sake of his principles. He preached in simple Kannada understood by the people. He said that people were not to be honoured for their birth but for their merits. Even the great poet and philosopher of the country, Sarvadnya, has condemned this caste system. He has said in one of his tripadies that if a man goes to heaven by wearing three pieces of thread then a man who wears a blanket will be Indra.

To-day Karnataka may be said to be the land of Lingayats. The majority of the people are Lingayats. Many of the Lingayats have forgotten their principles. They even refuse to touch the body or clothes of a person who is considered untouchable by the "varnashramies." If the Lingayats bring into practice the principles preached by the greatest reformers of Lingayatism like Basava there will be no need of a campaign of the anti-untouchability laegue in Karnataka to remove untouchability.—Yours etc.

G. S. KAMBLI.

Indore Malwa Mills

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the resolution that was passed in the meeting of the depositors held on the 18th instant at the company's office in Bruce Lane, a condition of issuing ordinary shares of annas 2 in a rupee was added to the proposal of annas 10 in a rupee. But the depositors are not aware that by so doing they have unconsciously delayed the matter. Had they agreed to the proposal of annas 10 in a rupee as cash payment, the hands of the Reconstruction Committee would have been strengthened and an immediate and definite settlement would have come in sight. But the depositors missed fire when they insisted on including annas 2 in the resolution. They have thus rendered the task of the Reconstruction Committee rather difficult. For the Committee are now faced with the problem of bringing the party offering annas ten cash round to accept the amended proposal. Naturally that party would take time to consider the amended proposal in all its bearings. Secondly this amended proposal did not take into consideration the view-point of the shareholders. It is very likely that they would object to it for the obvious reason, that they might think that they would be put to loss by reason of the value of the assets of the mills being thereby lowered. The depositors will I hope realise what a serious blunder they have made in not accepting the cash offer of annas 10 in a rupee at once. It was obviously in their interest to give a clear mandate to the Reconstruction Committee which is a thoroughly representative body. The Bombay depositors are fully represented on this Committee and they may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the Bombay depositors in all respects. It would be, therefore, in the interests of the depositors to put trust in the Reconstruction Committee to do its best to secure the interests of all. Let them give a clear mandate to the Committee to do best to secure the best offer and to carry on negotiations to that end as best they may.

I should think that the depositors would do well not to press for the new proposal of 2 annas ordinary shares. It is highly necessary for the depositors to vest full authority in the Committee to come to some definite arrangement whereby all the interests could be thoroughly satisfied. It is no use allowing the matter to drift. The present situation of the mills does not admit of any delay. By allowing this matter to drift they may have cause to repent before long just as has happened in the case of the offer from Calcutta. The Reconstruction Committee are fully conversant with views of the depositors in general, and some of them at least are persons having large stakes in the mills. They may therefore be trusted to safeguard the interests of all including their own. But if the depositors make it a point to call into question their judgment or their ability to treat all interests uniformally, there is an end to all co-ordinated activity.—Yours, etc.,

'X.'

Bombay, December 21.

"X."

Rural Uplift

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that during the past few years some serious efforts are being made to increase the material happiness of the average Indian cultivator. The late Governor gave a great impetus to the movement of rural uplift on the eve of his departure from this country. The Government also are alive to the situation inasmuch as they intend taking the rural uplift cause in their own hands and appoint a special Rural Uplift Officer to look after that movement. Government of India has embarked recently upon an economic survey of the country with a view to find out conditions for industrial and trade expansion. All this is to the good of the country. Not only there is a great need for the betterment of the condition of the villager, but the question of unemployment among the edacated has become very acute. It is said that there is a total number of 40 million men in India to-day who have no employment. As Sir Shadilal said the other day at the convocation of the Punjab University, the economic discontent leads people to political discontent and from political discontent to political crime is but only a step. So it can be easily conceived how great is the need for producing conditions and opportunities in India, especially in the industrial field wherein both the educated and uneducated unemployed can be absorbed.

Although agricultural improvement is necessary, still, if the wealth of the country is to be increased and if the standard of life of an average India is to be raised, the industrial expansion must make rapid strides. As Sir M. Vishweshwaraya has said: "Agriculture is a necessary industry in every country, but no nation in modern times has grown rich from agricultural pursuits alone." A rough idea can be gathered from the following figure. In India the income per capita is Rs. 12. from industries and Rs. 48 from agriculture, whereas in Great Britain it is Rs. 465 and Rs. 62 respectively and even in Canada which was a predominantly agricultural country till recently it is Rs. 545 and Rs. 344 respectively. These figures will indicate the extreme backwardness of our country in so far as our industries are concerned. The large scale industries such as cotton and woollen textiles, mining, etc., require large capital and they can be taken up only by rich magnates and companies: But the medium scale and small scale industries can be developed with small capital and if real effort is made these small industries can be increased in number and developed in a short time in India. India is a poor country and these small industries—so-called cottage industries—have a great potentiality. From the recent annual report of the Department of Indusries of our Presidency one can see how some small industries are making appreciable strides in a short time. Soap and cegarettes factories are increasing in number. Things like razor-blades, matches, paper, glass-works, toys, etc., are being manufactured on an increasing large scale. In my view, greater attention should be paid to the development of these smaller industries to begin with. What great potentiality there is in these small industries can be seen from the fact that in Japan many of the industrial establishments are of a small size and more than 50 per cent of them employ not more than 9 workmen. And yet, Japan is one of the most prosperous countries of the modern times. Municipalities and Local Boards must finance these industries. Industrial and handicraft exhibitions can also be very profitably held at various places.

It is gratifying that Government's policy in this direction is gradually veering round to a protectionist policy and they have already given tariff protection to a number of indigenous industries like sugar, etc., and we are already seeing how India is becoming self-supporting in respect of these few commodities. In fact, Government's policy should be a sufficiently strong protectionist one for all those products which India can manufacture for herself.

The fact that in India labour is cheap and abundant must encourage every enterprise in this direction. The country affords as much virgin soil for research and so much raw material to the talents of the skilled artist and craftsman as well as to the labourer. All this can be most profitably exploited for increasing the wealth of the country.

The Government should introduce some drastic change in their educational policy also. So far attention has been exclusively given to the literary type of education alone. A vocational bias must be given to it hereafter both at the primary and secondary stages. The agriculture bias schools that now exist are not very flourishing. Innovations must be introduced therein to make them more attractive to the cultivator's children and in every district there must be some centres where vocational instruction can be obtained cheaply.

Unless side by side with the agricultural development Government take up the question in right earnest of industrial expansions, it is difficult to see how the country will be prosperous materially within a measurable distance of time.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. SIRDAR,
B.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.

Sholapur,
December 25.

A Dadar Grievance

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter of Mr. Kowly appearing in your issue of the 12th instant re: non-stoppage of B. B. & C. I. Railway's fast local trains at Dadar, and the resulting inconvenience to the Dadar passengers. He has rightly and in detail ventilated their grievances but through inadvertence a point raised by the Agent during the course of the discussion in the Local Advisory Committee's meeting held on the 19th January last seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Kowly, I shall thank you to allow me space in your widely read paper to deal with the said point.

The Agent says: "While there were four lines upto Bombay Central south of that station there were two, and alteration in the running time of fast trains would affect slow trains and cause difficulties on the Grant Road-Church Gate section."

The above statement is on the face of it incorrect and it is only a lame excuse sought to be put forward. If the Traffic officials at all desire to stop their fast local trains at Dadar they can do so without causing difficulties to traffic adjusting their time table in such a way as not to cause dislocation of traffic. Keeping the present time table as it is, if the trains are scheduled to halt at Dadar there perhaps might be difficulties on the Grant Road-Church gate section as apprehended by the Agent. But no body says "keep the time table as it is and stop the fast trains at Dadar." The crying need of the Dadar public is that the fast trains be made to halt at Dadar after making the necessary changes in the time table so as to cause the least inconvenience to passengers travelling south or north. If there is a will there is a way. But the unfortunate fact is that the Railway authorities do not care to do it. They are obssessed wih the idea that heaven will fall down if their fast local trains are made to halt at Dadar. By putting forth lame excuses and anticipating imaginary difficulties on the aforementioned section the members of the advisory Board are misled. Busy with their multifarious duties the members have no time to go minutely into details of the railway affairs and cannot suggest the right remedies and advise the Agent accordingly. In such cases it would be in the fitness of things that a gentleman of the experience and reputation of Khan Bahadur Pherozshaw Edalji Ghamat should be elected on the Board of the Advisory Committee whose life long service in the cause of amelioration of grievances of railway passengers are too well known to need any mention. If such a gentleman is appointed on the Advisory Board he will give a correct lead to the Railway authorities. He is a retired Government servant and can devote his time and energy after the railway affairs which are so dear to his heart. He is one of the Honorary Joint Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and is thus well informed.

In conclusion I request the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway carefully to reconsider the whole situation and give facilities to Dadar passengers by stopping fast local trains at Dadar which at present run from Bandra to Grant Road and vice versa.—Yours, etc.,

D. DANNY MURZELO.

U. S. Banks Offered R. F. C. Debentures

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

Some important financial developments are believed, have portended following the announcement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation offering the banks which sold their preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation opportunity to purchase Reconstruction Finance Corporation debentures maturing on Decemeber 15th, 1935, bearing interest of 2.5 per cent.

The issue will be unlimited, being determined only by the amount the banks borrow. Hitherto the Reconstruction Finance Corporation obtained all its funds from the Treasury.

"What Will Happen In 1934"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 19th instant, an article under the caption "What will happen in 1934" written by Jyotirmartand Pandit Shankar Shastri of Haveri, who has merely copied out the predictions from the 'Raphaels Almanac' of 1934 except the "Gol Yoga".

The first important event and the next important referred to in the said article are the exact copies of the predictions from the Raphael's Almanac of 1934 page 49 para 2 and 3 (2nd and 3rd lines) para 4 (omitted last word customs) page 50 para (4th & 5th lines) page 58 para 3, to which your readers may refer. He states the third and the most important event will be the "Gol Yoga" on 15-1-1934 at 4 p.m., but with reference to the next important event according to "Raphaels Almanac" there will be no Gola Yoga at all, as the planets will be in three respective houses, which form "Trishula Yoga" because on that day Sun and Mercury are on "Capricorns" and the Jupiter in Libra, so, how can they conjoin with Mars, Saturn, and Venus, who are in "Aquaris"? How, in the circumstances, will there be a Gola Yoga, passes my imagination!

It seems he must have referred to some Indian Panchang to form a "Gola Yoga" including Rahu as a planet but what about Jupiter who is in the Libra? If all the planets are in two respective houses, that is called "Yuga Yoga" according to Brihatjatak.

He has flatly omittedly to predict the first important eclipse falling on 30-1-1934 in the Cancer partly visible in India on 30-1-1934.

Further he states that ".....a comet is likely to be seen in the sky.....and a terrible war is indicated in a year or two..... ....." but these doubtful words "likely or may, etc.," can be used by an ordinary man. Astronomically, an expert can find out the accurate rising time of the "Comet" and astrologically one can predict the actual time of the outbreak of war without using a doubtful word "or etc."

In the circumstances, will the Jyotindra Pandit Shankar Shastri of Haveri clarify the doubts and explain himself and his views more fully?—Yours, etc.,

M. BALAKRISSHNA RAHUTH.

A GOAN CHRISTMAS

(Continued from page 10)

question. A communique recently issued by the Director of Public Health in Goa states that on an average 600 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone occur annually in that small place where the population is barely half-a-million. The dismal figures are eloquent of what Dr. Muthu calls the national disease of this country, poverty, and there are quite a number of local diseases, not excluding the terrible leprosy, which the State has been doing nothing really effective to combat as several contributors to this Annual are agreed in pointing out. Curiously enough, no direct reference is made to the anti-social and disastrous excise policy of the administration for which the population pays in health.

"STILL THEY SAY. . ."

Mr. Sushila Kavalekar's "Challenge of the Scourge" definitely mars the interest of this Annual. To read:

> The element of heredity and the enforced allegiance to the family traditions have led a tender girl of the Devadasi family an innocent blossom—to be a premature victim and a human wreck counting every minute of her life in untold miseries with her soul crushed and body too, unmourned or unsung till she is in eternal rest in the grave. With her life heavily hanging on her hands and perhaps on her stomach too she has literally died by inches.
>
> and
>
> The waitresses, cigarette girls and girls working in restaurants, studios, night clubs and dance halls lead indeed a very shameful and miserable life.

One is struck by the Watch and Ward Committee 'muck' although one cannot help humming with the Poet Laureate the famous couplet ending with 'And still they say bar-maids of chaste'. The author is certainly welcome to hug his calvinistic hysteria; but he makes himself ridiculous by misrepresenting the real situation of the Goan courtesan (or 'calaunte' or the so-called temple-bayadere). His quotation of Mrs. Sangar's figures about inmates of American brothels 'a propos' this class of emigrants is as much applicable to Catullus' Lesbia or Abbe' Prevost's Manon Lescant as to the Goan courtesan. Heredity, in the case of these women, reacts in the direction opposite to one Mr. Kavalekar indicates. They are not brothel 'hacks', homeless, landless, 'declasse' (like the industrial proletarian) but highly intelligent, cultured women who display certain prominent traits of the materiarchal social organisation.

TEMPLE BAYADERES.

The so-called 'religious' prostitution does not include concubinage which is privately undertaken: these women are merely attached to temple service mostly as 'danseuses' which, in itself, is not degrading and for which they are paid in grant of land. It is economic dependance at worst and a majority of them have escaped even this, thanks to emigration. Several of them are distinguished artistes, wealthy and influential. Apart from this social transformation, they have always occupied a certain respectable position in society and there are frequent references in Portuguese literature to this position. What is more, in Bombay, they finance a clan-organisation for their own reclamation; and no less a person than General Lopez takes keen interest in this vigilance work. A big sum has been donated . towards this work out of the so-called Emigration Fund and a mestico, (Eurasian) Councillor in Goa is negotiating a legal enactment under which temple service would cease to be obligatory for the enjoyment of the traditional grants. . The editor will do well to minimise the certainty of misrepresentation of Goan conditions by scrutinising such propagandist stuff in future.

A SUGGESTION.

Several other articles accompanied by pictures of topial and permanent interest enhance the value of this well produced and useful publication. There is a Portguese section, too, to which Goan writers and journalists contribute. But one misses names such as those of that well-known savant, Menezes-Braganca, of Chandor, V. de Braganca—Cunha and his brother "T. B. C." or Vyanktash Desai or any of his colleagues of the 'Pracash' group who represent the educated Hindus in Goa. There is not a single woman-writer with the exception of Miss Clare Mendonca whose contribution is a superbly contemptible school-marmish sniff at the poor Goan housewife and mother. The editor would not have had any difficulty in inducing one of his men-contributors to write with sympathy, warmth and insight into her life about the Goan woman—it is rather a pity.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

(Continued from page 10)

including homicides, were released during the last two years long before their terms and let loose on society because, accommodation had to be made in jail for Satyagraha prisoners, these Sholapur prisoners are still kept in jail. Inscrutable, indeed, are the ways of Bureaucracy in this country.

Great Symbol Of Indian Renaissance

Mrs. Naidu's Glowing Tribute To Raja Ram Mohan Roy

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Ram Mohan centenary celebration that is being held here during the last few days came to a successful termination to-day with an inspiring message delivered by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, followed by a soul-enthralling recitation of his classic poem from "Gitanjali."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the concluding session and after her retirement, Dr. Brojendranath Seal took the chair.

Mrs. Naidu said, "Standing beside the Raja's Tomb in Bristol, I, along with a large number of pilgrims from London, recalled with pride and real joy the fact that once there was a man born in India but buried in England, who, in life as in death, affirmed great ideal unity. Buried in the soil of the West, a hundred years ago, this man was the symbol of the reconciliation of things hitherto considered irreconcilable.

PREJUDICES

Raja Ram Mohan realised that unless and until India regained consciousness, her own world-wide hospitality, her unbounded generosity, until she realised that she had great gifts to offer to the wide world, she could not redeem herself from the servitude imposed upon her, not only by the arms and armies of foreign Nations, but also the servitude of her prejudices, her weakness and her inferiority."

Doctor Brojendranath Seal, in the course of a learned address, said, "It was Raja Ram Mohan who had a glimpse of the rising sun of universal brotherhood. It was he indeed who viewed from the dizzier heights a procession of universal humanity in universal history. There came to this prophet of humanity on his deathbed a vision of a free, puissant and enlightened India—the golden link between the Far East and the Far West—a vision as emblamatic of the past as it was prophetic of the future history of humanity."—(United Press).

NEW YEAR CHIEF SCOUT'S MESSAGE

"Small Service Well Done Fits For Big Service

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The Punjab Scouts have received the following New Year message from His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, Chief Scout for the Punjab:

"The year 1933 has been a good year for the Punjab Boy Scouts. It has seen the excellent services rendered at the Kurukshetra Fair; and the despatch of a contingent to the World Jamboree, where former traditions were worthily maintained.

OPPORTUNITY.

"The New Year may not present the same opportunities for service on the scale offered at Kurukshetra; nor will there be an occasion for the display of good qualities outside India. But there will be plenty of changes for the Scouts to show what they can do. The bigger the movement grows, the more the opportunities for service, and I am sure the Punjab Boy Scouts will take them.

"As I have moved about the province during the past eight months, I have seen a lot of good work done; I have also seen the opportunity for much more. The Scouts have won the goodwill of all classes of the people and they must keep this good will by an unceasing flow of good service.

"So, the best wish I can give for 1934 is that the Scouts will go from strength to strength, answering every call made on them and remembering that it is the small service well done that fits them for the big services when the call comes."—A. P.

HIGH COURT MOVE IN O'DUFFY AFFAIR

Conditional Order Against Military Tribunal Determining Charges

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.

The high court granted a conditional order of prohibition with a view to preventing the military tribunal from hearing and determining the charges against General O'Duffy on the ground that charges outside the Tribunal's jurisdiction.—Reuter.

Note: An earlier Reuter message from Dublin stated that:—

Steel-helmeted troops in service kit were kept as reserve in the side streets of Clonmel in Tipperary, and a strong force of Civic Guard lined the main thoroughfare when Gen. O'Duffy and Mr. Cosgrave addressed an open air meeting. Most of the supporters were dressed in blue shirts, Gen. O'Duffy being dressed similarly. Gen. O'Duffy read his speech, and announced his intention to begin next Sunday at Athlone a series of meetings throughout the country, and said: "We are winning everywhere."

PERSECUTION OF JEWS

THE BLOT ON THE MIGHTY ANCIENT ROMANS

They cursed the race because it was foreign
A tale of two lovers of different races—Marcus, the Roman Prince, HANNA, the daughter of a Jew
with the background of Rome centuries ago
NEW THEATRES LIMITED'S MUSICAL WONDER-PIECE

Yahoodi-ki-Larki

Featuring
RATANBAI, TARABAI, SAIGAL, NEWAB, BEG HAMEED, PAHARI SANYAL, KUMAR.

MELODIOUS MUSIC—BEST DIALOGUES—BEAUTIFUL SCENES
At
MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Running In Its 4th Glorious Week

You will Say
Oh ! A Picture Indeed ! !!
THE SWEET MELODIES THE SWEET DIALOGUES
THE MASTERPIECE ADORNED by the Skilled Artists of Movie-World

SHYAM CINETONE'S 1st MUSICAL TALKIE
PARTH - KUMAR
(MARATHI)
it is coming to show you what music means in Talkie
YOU NEEDN'T WAIT LONG IT IS SHORTLY COMING at the
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
For Booking apply to: SHYAM CINETONE, Kolhapur

The Wonder—Child
BHAKTA PRALHAD
has taken the town by storm
HIS MUSICAL HITS has pleased hundreds, his acting has been appreciated by all and now you have to judge for yourself — — the only way is to see and hear it
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MARATHI MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Bhakta Pralhad
featuring
Master MOHAN, Miss RATNAPRABHA, Miss SHAKUNTALA, Mr. SALVI, VASANT PAHELVAN, Master VITHAL
MELODIOUS MUSIC, SPICY DIALOGUES
at
MAJESTIC TALKIES: Girgaum
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :
FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas 4 Per lb.
Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

The Production
Under High Class Cine-Technique
Hardly you may have seen beautiful scenes as presented in this masterpiece
The story of a Prostitute's daughter who defeated Indra, the King of Gods by her Chastity and stood to the ghastly tests of Lord Shankar who tried her and took her to Kailas
GANDHARVA CINETONE'S 1ST MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
MAHANANDA

featuring PADMADEVI, the Bulbul of Bengal,
supported by MASTER MUBARAK, MADHUKAR GUPTE, SHANTARAM, RAJA PANDIT, KAMALAVATI, SHIRIN BANU.
MELODIOUS MUSIC—SPICY DIALOGUES+and above all
BEST PHOTOGRAPHY
NOTE TO TAKE YOUR FAMILY to this masterpiece
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Coming
1934
Screenland's Sensation
Please
Watch These Columns

The Company will proceed to Akola and will commence their plays from 14th January 1934.
Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January At 8-30 p.m.
EKACH PYALA
SATURDAY, the 6th January At 8-30 p.m.
SAVITRI
SUNDAY, the 7th January At 3-30 p.m.
SWAYAMVAR
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Royal Opera House TO LET
Apply:—ARYAN ELECTRIC COY., Portuguese Church Naka, Girgaum. Tel. No. 24725.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
MAHARASHTRA-KOKEEL SHANKARRAO SARNAIK'S
Under the kind patronage of His Highness Sawai Tukojeerao Holkar Sarkar Bahadur, Indore.
YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI
GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January At 8-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, the 6th January At 8-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, the 7th January At 3-30 p.m.
SATYAGRAHI
by
Mr. S. A. Shukla.
Rates of admission Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-2, annas 12 and 9. Booking at the Theatre.
Proprietor: S. R. SARNAIK
G. Manager: B. G. POWAR

PUBLIC VERDICT
has unanimously declared
VISHNU CINETONE'S Masterpiece Talkie
SURYAKUMARI
to be the best entertainment of the week.
Spend your evening at—
Krishna Cinema
where it is drawing packed houses:
Time:—5-15, 8-0, 10-45 P.M.

3RD GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
DAILY 2 SHOWS
At 5 and 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's GRAND CIRCUS
Location: Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank
THRILLING MOTOR CYCLE JUMP
By
JOE JENKINS
(For Day Shows)
MOTOR JUMP BY DARE-DEVIL KISON SING (for night show)
LOOPING THE LOOP (for Both Shows)
Never seen here before in Bombay
Special arrangement of Trams After the Show.
Rates of admission: Rs. 2/4 (Sofa); Re. 1/2 (Chair); 9 annas (Gallery).
Half-rates for Children under 10 (except Gallery)

KOHINOOR CINEMA
(DADAR: B.B.)
From 30th December for one complete week
Eddie CANTOR

in
"Palmy Days"
with
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
An Edward Sutherland Production
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
DAILY 3 shows: 5, 7-30 and 10 P.M.
EXTRA Shows on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY at 2-30 P.M.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PALACE
Near Byculla Station
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Thursday 4 p.m. Matinee.
Heading the parade in a slam-bang circus of nonsense.
BERT WHEELER
ROBT. WOOLSEY
in
Hook, Line and Sinker

THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P.M
LILIAN HARVEY
LEW AYRES
IN
"My Weakness"
Greatest of All Musicals
WITH
SIX SNAPPY SONG HITS

Latest Commercial News.

SHARP RISE IN COTTON PRICES

New York Cotton Prices 16 Points Up

RISING TENDENCY IN GOLD SILVER AND GRAINS

U. S. Government's Plan To Curtail Cotton Production

Bombay, January 2.

On Tuesday fluctuations in the Sterling-Dollar and the Sterling Franc Crossrates were rather quick and two-sided.

NEW YORK COTTON BULLISH.

Reports of the U. S. Government's plan to retire further cotton lands from production had a bullish effect on New York cotton prices. Speculative buying was in evidence and the advance was well maintained throughout the day. The undertone was firm. The Liverpool cotton market also ruled very steady. The local market was strong on account of the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Negotiations.

SMALL OFFERINGS IN SILVER.

London gold prices advanced by one penny and silver by 3 16d. per one fine ounce. In silver there were only small offerings. Prices in the local bullion market ruled very steady.

STEADY TONE IN WHEAT.

A steady tone prevailed in the Liverpoot and the Chicago Wheat markets to-day. Argentine Linseed registered a small rise.

RISING TENDENCY IN INDIAN LOANS.

The Indian Sterling Loan marked a rising tendency today along with British Loans. The closing rate was £87-5 sh.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934).

New York, January 2.

Previous closing	10.41
To-day's opening	10.57
Difference	plus .16
To-day's closing	10.57
Difference	plus .16

Broach Expectation Rs. 186.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934).

Liverpool, January 2.

Previous closing	5.21
To-day's opening	5.24
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing	5.22
Difference	plus .01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 2.

The market gained considerable strength on reports of the Government's plan to retire further cotton lands from production and prices advanced sharply on speculators buying. However at the higher level traders were reluctant to follow up the rise and the demand slackened off although the advance was well maintained throughout.

Operations in May commenced at 10.57, i.e., 16 points higher than the previous closing. Prices rose steadily on general buying stimulated by favourable political news and also due to steadier Liverpool advices and firmer Stock-Exchange, but thereafter a slight reaction set in on some liquidation with May touching 10.53. However markets again showed signs of steadiness on further inquiry and speculative buying.

Finally the market closed at 10.57 with a rise of 16 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 2.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (10.12|10.12) 10.29|28.
March (10.28|10.28) 10.40|38.
May (10.44|10.44) 10.58|10.57.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January	5.9
American March	5.21
Egyptian January	7.67
Egyptian March	7.63

(11 p.m.)

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 2.

Broach cotton for April|May delivery moved between Rs. 186|4 and Rs. 187 at night when New York cotton futures were reported to be 16 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 2.

Previous closing	5.15-7|8
To-day's closing	5.14-1|2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 2.

Monday's closing	5.15
To-day's opening	5.15 1|2
To-day's closing	5.16
Difference	plus .01

FRANC RATE.

London, January 2.

Monday's closing	83.03
To-day's opening	83.03
To-day's closing	82.96
Difference	—.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 2.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling Dollar at 5-15 1|2 and immediately jumped to 5|18. Thereafter movements were small for sometime but later the rate showed signs of weakness touching 5.14 3|4.

Finally the rate closed at 5.16.

The Franc Rate opened at 83.03 and declined to 82.93. However later, it again went up to the opening level, but closed at 82.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, January 2.

Offerings were small.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1|16d.	19 5|16d.
Forward	19 3|16d.	19 3|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 2.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|6|5	£6|6|7

BULLION.

London, January 2.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|6|6) £6|6|7.
Silver (19 1|16d.) 19 5|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 2.

3 months (1 7|32 p.c.) 1 1|32 p.c.
4 months (1 1|4 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.
6 months (1 1|4 p.c.) 1 1|8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 2.
(3-30 p.m.)

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.26 1|2) 6.24-5|8.
New York on Bombay (38.25) 38.75.
Berlin on Bombay (1.03) 1.03.
London on Milan (62.06) 61.21.
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4.
London on Kobe (1-2 15|32) 1-2 15|32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 2.

The Liverpool wheat market opened steady at 52. 53 3|4 and 55 for March, May and July, i.e., about 1|4 penny higher. Trading was fairly active on improved buying influenced by better foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, January 2.

The Chicago Wheat market opened steady with May at 85 1|2 and July at 84 1|4, trading was somewhat better and prices improved on commission house buying.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 2.

Linseed Argentine markets opened fairly steady and prices further improved on some speculative buying and foreign inquiry with February at noon reaching at 11.87.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 2.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 3|4) £227 1|4 quiet.
Lead (£11 1|4) £11 1|16 quiet.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36-1|2 £35 1|2 to 36 1|2.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe ((0|11 3|4) 0|11 3|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|0 1|2) 1|0 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 1|2) 1|8 1|2.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Cotinent New Crop Jan.|Feb. (£15 1|4) £15 1|2 value.
Dundee Jan. (£17 3|4) £17 1|2.
Lightning Jan. (£16 1|2) £16 1|4.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 11|32) 4 3|8 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 15|32) 4 1|2 paid June and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£11) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-13|16) £10 3|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan.|Feb. (£9-1|4) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8-15|16) £8 7|8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 2.

The Silver market opened steady at Rs. 54|3, 54|4 and 54|9 for Ready, Posh and Mah delivery. The market gained ground on small offerings and the strength of cotton while better London advices gave a further impetus to prices but the higher level attracted profit-taking which partially cut down gains. The market closed quiet at Rs. 54|9, 54|10 and Rs. 54|15. The Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|6, 31|7|6 and Rs. 31|9. The prices declined due to the absence of demand but later improved on firmer Paris and up country buying. However subsequently, the market again weakened on reaction in Paris rate and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 31|6|9, 31|8|6 and 31|10 for Ready, Posh and Mah delivery.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 2-1|2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 2nd Jany., 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,98,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-0 received approximately 88 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-11-11 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 9th January, 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 12th Jan. 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. The sale of intermediates has been discontinued. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 20th to the 30th Dec. 1933 amounted to Rs. 45,75,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE IN CONFIDENT MOOD

EFFECT OF EXCELLENT BUDGET PROPOSALS

New Year Optimism In Commodity Markets

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Stock Exchange started the New Year in a confident mood and throughout the day the general tone was good.

Giltedged securities particularly fathered fresh strength on excellent budget prospects; Indian loans also featured.

Business in speculative groups was not fully resumed but more interest was displayed with Kaffirs outstanding.

The New Year optimism also infected commodity markets which generally ruled firm, as speculators were operating more freely.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 2.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £87-1|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 2.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally ruled quite but the tendency was good. The giltedgeds were firm. The Industrials were generally steady. Kaffirs were very firm.

The London Stock-Exchange showed little activity, Gilt-edged Securities were decidedly firmer three-and-half was quoted at £87 i.e., 5 shillings higher than previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74) £74 1/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £102.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/4) £108 7/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112) £112 1/8.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-1/8) £101 3/8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110-3/4) £110 3/4.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol. 11) dol. 11.
International Holding (dol. 1 5/8) dol. 1 5/8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 5 3/4) dol. 5-3/4.
Electric Musical Industries (17/7 1/2) 17-7 1/2.
Princhin John (33-4½) 33-9.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-3) 32-4½.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95/3) 94-7½.
Swadeshi Match "B" (9-6) 9-6.
Dunlop Rubber (39-4½) 39-4½.
Uniliver Ordinary (26/3) 26/3.
Ford Motors (22-0) 22-0.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10½) 10½.
British American Tobacco (114-4½) 114-4½.
Cameras "A" (£8 5/8) £8 5/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-3) 111-3.
P. and O. S N C Def. (19-4½) 22-0.
Distillers (81-3) 81-6.
Bradford Dyers (16/9) 17-0.
British Celanese (13-7½) 13-9.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-9) 44-10½
Fins Cotton Spinners (15-0) 15-0.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9) 9-3
Int. Nickel (dols. 21½) dol. 21 3/8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-6) 4-6.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 2.
(3-30 p.m.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£74) £74½.
3½ per cent Indian Stock (£86-3/4) £87.
4½ per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108) £108.
4½ per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.
4 per cent New Indian 1948-53 (£103) £103.
3½ per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£1 1/8 p.c. dis) £1 1/4 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£109-1/4) £109 1/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108) £108 1/4.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (31/3) 31/6.
Doran Tea (55) 61-3.
Empire of India and Ceylon (38/9) 41-3.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20/3) 20/6.
Gula Kelampong (17/6) 17/6.
Rubber Plant inv. Trust (27/3) 28/3.

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (61/10 1/2) 63/0.
Burma Corporation (13/3) 13/3.
Rio Tintos (£19 3/4) £19 1/2.
East Rand Properietary (41/0) 41/9.
Rand Mines (113-9) 115-0.

OIL SHARES

Venezeula (34/4 1/2) 34-4 1/2.
Anglo-Persian (47/6) 47/6.
Burma Oil (87/6) 87/6.
Mexican Eagle (10/4 1/2) 10/4 1/2.
Shell Transport (50) 50.
Royal Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, December 2.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 1|8) dol. 35 3|4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 1|4) dol. 14 3|4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 47-3|4) dol. 48 1|4.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (unquoted) unquoted.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY).

(IN POUNDS STERLING).

Sterling purchased in India, during the week ending the 30th December, 1933: 1,015,000; from 1st April to 30th Dec. 1933: 21,741,000. Total 1,015,000; and 21,741,000.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Jute Shares ruled fairly steady after reopening of Christmas holidays and good business was reported. In Coals limited business was put through at about quotation prices. Teas were kept steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special attention. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ percent paper 82-10; 3½ percent Loan 1947/50 94/9; 4 percent Loan 1960/70 98/8 small lot; 4 percent loan 7948 100/14; 4½ percent bonds 1934 101/5 small lot; 5 percent bonds 1930 103/15; 5 percent loan 1939-44 105/1; 5 percent loan 1945/55 113/9 small lot; 5 percent U. P. Bonds 1944 106 small lot; 6½ percent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1938; Imperial Bank conty 309.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 16/12.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/12 ex div; Borrea pref 98/8; Burrakur 14/14 small lot; Equitable 21/14; Gopalichuck 2; New Beerbhoom 13/2 small lot; Rewa Coalfields 12/14 small lot; Standard 31/10 small lot; Union 11/15.

Jutes:—Albion 11/8; Alliance 281/8; Anglo India 336; Anglo-India pref 131 small odd lot; Auckland 175 small lots; Bally 146/8; Barnagore 138; Belvedere 334; Champdany 132/8; Delta 333 ex div small lot; Howrah 50/6; Indian 180; Kamarhatty 519; Kanknarrah 445 small lot; Kelvin 516; Lansdowne 138/8; New Central 354; Northbrook pref 128 small lots; Standard 306.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 4/13; Indian Standard Wagon pref 111/8; Indian Galvanizing 8/4; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 108 small lots; India paper pulp 114/8; Humayan properties 9/8.

Sugars:—Carew and Co. 15/12; Teas:—Bishnauth 25/4; Hasinara 38/12; New Cinnatolliah 480; Pussimbing 8; Tengani 5/12.—A. P.

OFFICIAL MAJORITY IN KENYA COUNCIL TO REMAIN?

Govt. Seems Satisfied That Situation Does Not Call For Immediate Action

(From Our Special Corpondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The Government of India have recently received an assurance from the Colonial Office through the India Office that there is no possibility of change in the constitutional position of Kenya 'vis-a-vis' the Imperial Government and that the present official majority in the Kenya Council will remain. Further that the proposal of White settlers for securing special powers for the Finance Committee are not being entertained by the British Government. This assurance has made the Government of India drop the matter for the present, but they are quite anxious to keep in touch with Indian opinion in Kenya.

Recently Mr. Jeevanji and Mr. Obja came from East Africa and in their statements to the press, they indicated their plan of getting into touch with the Government of India. Officials here were looking forward to the opportunity of meeting these gentlemen, but they have not heard from them. I mention this to state that if these two gentlemen came with the authority of the East African Indian Congress, then it was upto them, to fulfil their mission and place their case before the Government of India so that, any new facts which may not be available to the Delhi authorities may be put in their possession.

However, so far, they have failed to turn up at Delhi and the Government of India acting on the information in its possession, seems satisfied that the situation in Kenya does not call for any immediate action.

GRUELLING TENNIS IN MADRAS

Early Rounds Provide Good Sport

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

A first class sport was witnessed this afternoon in connection with the Madras United Club open championship tennis tourney, which has reached a final stage of preliminady rounds. Janaki Ramiah displayed a great form to beat Raja of Ramnad in straight sets.

The men's doubles between Mullen and Narayanaswami vs. Venkataramanjulu and Venkatramwa hotly contested before it went to the former pair by two sets to love.

The following are the results:—

Men's Singles:—Janaki Ramiah beat Raja of Ramnad 6/2/6/2.

C. J. Mullen beat V. R. Rajagopalan 11/9/6/0.

George Elliot beat S V Narsu 6/1/6/0.

Y R Savoor beat Prasad 6/1/6/2.

Men's Doubles:—Mullen and Naranaswami beat Venkatramanjulu and Venkataraman 8/6/6/1.

Venkata Rao and Narayana Rao beat Kamalakara Rao and Viswanath 9/7/6/2.

Mixed Doubles:—Mrs. Gompertz and Venkataramanjulu beat Miss Swami Kannu and Elliot 9/7/6/4.

Mrs. Nailer and Mullen beat Miss Swaminathan and S G. Swami Nathan 6/0/6/1.

BRADMAN HITS OUT

Scores 253 In Dashing Style

(Special Cable).

SYDNDEY, Jan. 2.

In the match between Queensland and New South Wales, the latter made 614 for six wickets and declared.

Bradman who contributed 253 to New South Wales' total gave exhibition of sparkling cricket and playing with characteristic daring, he scored mainly through drives and pulls. He was at the wicket for 204 minutes in the course of which he gave only one chance, a hard one when he was 217.

He has reached his thousand for the season, his present innings including four sixes and no less than 29 hits to ropes. His third wicket partnership with Kippax (who played artistic and flawless innings for his 125 in 172 minutes) added 363 which is the Shield record.

Kippax hit twelve times to the boundary. Chipperfield made eighty-four.

Queensland in their second venture had made seventy for four at close.

VICTORIA VS. S. AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.

In a match between Victoria and South Australia, Victoria won by five wickets.

Victoria in their second innings made 146 for five (Rigg 50, Grimmett four for 52).

USE MORE KHADI

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Jan. 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj held a prolonged conversation and consultation with friends and workers yesterday and to-day at his residence Sethji and party believe that the use of Indian cloth will go a great way to solve the economic problem. They feel that simply boycott can not solve the problem unless people take to khadi instead of indigenous mill cloth.

TOLL OF THE ROAD

Motor Cyclist Knocked Down By Lorry

A middle-aged Parsi was killed in a motor accident which occurred on Mahomed Ali Road on Tuesday afternoon.

The victim of the accident Sorabji Shapurji Nargolwalla, aged 34, residing at the Parsi Colony, Dadar was riding a motor cycle along Mahomed Ali Road on Tuesday afternoon when it is alleged that a motor Lorry came from the opposite direction and collided with the cyclist.

The cyclist was thrown heavily on the ground and received serious injuries. He was picked up and rushed to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

The Lorry it appears speeded away from the scene of the accident and the police are now trying to trace the driver and the number of the Lorry.

At an inquest which was held by the City Coroner the same evening, formal evidence of the mother of the deceased was recorded and the inquest was adjourned to Wednesday.

MOVE FOR COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICS

Tributes To Dr. Mudaliar At Chowpatty "At Home"

On Friday evening Dr. De Sa, of De Sa's Hospital, Chowpatty, was "At Home" to the President and Committee of the Obstetrics section of the Tenth Annual all-India Medical Conference, at the host's residence, Chowpatty, when about 120 distinguished guests including ladies were present. Among those prominent were Sir Temulji R. Nariman, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Chamanlal M. Mehta, Dr. Miss Gerard, Dr. Bose (Calcutta), and Dr. Purandare.

Dr. De Sa, welcoming the guests, paid a tribute to Rao Bahadur Dr. Mudaliar (Madras), the President of the newly formed all-India Association of Obstetrecians and Gynaecollegians, in whose honour the "At Home" was arranged, and invited Sir Temulji R. Nariman to bestow his blessings on the Association. The host also proposed the founding of a College of Obstetrics in India where Indian Graduates and post-graduates could be educated.

Sir Temulji Nariman said he was pleased to see younger people like Drs. Mudaliar, Bose, and Furandhare coming forward to serve the interests of a much-needed organisation for advancing Obstetrics in India.

Dr. Purandare, the Secretary, mooted the suggestion of an all-India Journal to co-ordinate the efforts of the Association.

Dr. Chamanlal M. Mehta and Dr. Miss Gerard, spoke in support of the association.

DR. MUDALIAR'S THANKS.

Dr. Mudaliar, replying thanked Sir T. Nariman for his kindness, and appreciated the warm welcome given to the Association by the host and the hostess. In a lengthy speech he impressed on the audience how Madras had already forged ahead with the Association already formed a meeting of which had been fixed for 15th January. He assured the audience that Madras was ready to take up 25 per cent. of the initial charges and capital necessary for the publication of the proposed journal.

The party was a success and dispersed at 7-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Buying In Forward Shares

STEEL SHARES LOOK UP

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

The Share Bazaar re-opened today after X'mas holidays with a fairly large enquiry. Tata Steel shares ruled firm on active buying which resulted in a sharp rise in ordinary and Defd. shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 755, 47, 61, 60
Century 185 97 96
Central India 228, 36, 34
Colaba 70, 73
Crescent 7
Fazalbhoy 22
Kohinoor 120, 23,
New Great 110, 14,
Pearl 6,
Simplex 60, 65
Swadeshi 161, 60, 61
Bundi 25-2, 25-4
I. Cement 280, 81, 83
T. Steel Dfd. 198, 203-2
T. Steel Ord. 51-10, 52-6
B. Steam 250, 51
B. Burma 390, 97, 96.
Tata Hydro 140, 141-9,
Andhra 1315, 37,
Tram. Ord. 134-11.

Other speculated shares also ruled very steady. There was some fresh buying. The undertone of the market was firm and general sentiment bullish.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jany. 2.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance ..	267 8
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	760 0
250 Bradbury ..	90 0
100 Century	196 4
100 Central India	234 6
100 Colaba	73 12
100 Coorla ..	62 8
100 Crescent	7 8
250 Currim ..	5 12
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn ..	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon ..	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone ..	2 0
250 Fazal	21-14
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit ..	95 0
100 Gokak N	102-8
1000 Hindustan ..	1640 0
100 Indore	65N
50 Kastoochand	1 14
100 Khatau ..	55 0
100 Kohinoor	123 12
200 New Great	114 6
100 Madhowji ..	7 0
250 Madras United ..	65 0
1000 Morarji ..	185 10
250 Model ..	50 0
50 Mysore ..	90 0
200 New Great	114 6
100 Osmanshahi ..	N 52 8
240 Pabani	6 8
230 Pearl	6 0
100 Phoenix ..	257 8
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45 0
1000 Sholapur ..	N3000 0
50 Simplex	65 0
100 Swadeshi	161 14
100 Swan	.. N 35 0
25 Tata	.. N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1393-12
1000 Western	731 4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	82 0
25-50 Central	23-12
500 Imperial	1242 8
125-500 Imp. Contry. N	310 0
50-100 India	103 0
5 Union	4-9-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	25 4
70 Gwalior	80 8
250 Indian	283 2
40 Katni def	1070
100 Katni ord	273-12
75 Okha	142
10 Punjab	14 14
100 Sahabad	273 12
70 United	65 8xd

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11-6
15-75 New India	24
200 Oriental	3300 0
10-100 Vulcan	6-3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedbad Old ..	134 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1337 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	134 11
100 Bom. Suburban ..	132 8
10 Broach ..	9 11
100 Karachi ..	191 4
100 Poona ..	187 8
100 Surat ..	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	141 9
1000 Tata Power	922 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	787 8
100 Amr. Patty ..	113 0
100 C Province	75 0
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80 0
100 Gujarat	55
100 Mandra Bhon	79
100 Pachora Jamner	75 0
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	717 8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	13 4
30 Tata Steel def.	203 2
75 Tata Steel ordy.	52 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	172 8
50 Belapur Sugar	165 0
520 Bom. Steam	251 4
125 Bom. Burma	396 4
50 Bom. Burma contry.	141 4
8sh B Petrol	2-10-0
50 Bom. Telephone	82 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	143 12
100 Ind Radio def	501-4
100 Do. Ord.	415 0
1000 Port Canning	516 4
15 Scindia	9-4
30 Tata Construct	56 8
25 Tata Oil	N14 6

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	262 8
7 p.c. Bom Trams (T.F.)	78-3
5 p.c. Cen India (TF)	468-12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.) ..	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	126 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1235 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	N155 0
7½ p.c. Tata S 2nd	113 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

RAISING COMMODITY PRICES

Bullish Undercurrents

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"On the whole, the trade has seemed inclined to wait developments around the prevailing level of prices, and the opinion was expressed in some quarters that meanwhile the market might continue to fluctuate within a reasonable range either way of the 10 cent level. This idea has been based partly on recent reports from the South with reference to the attitude of Southern spot-holders who seem to tighten up on declines below the so-called 'loan' value, but offer a little more freely on advances above that level. The undercurrents of bullish sentiment based largely no doubt, upon the attitude of the Administration with reference to commodity prices generally, have remained in evidence and would seem to have been strengthened to some extent by reports that the campaign for control of next season's acreage is likely to get underway early this month combined with the gradually improving statistical position and the absence of selling pressure from the South."

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 232/8 per ton; Per case of 84lbs. Rs. 18

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 53 per ton.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Prce Outlook Obscure

Bussiness on New York Cotton Exchange was restricted between the holidays but the market advanced on scattered demand influenced by reports of light offerings from the South and a better tone of the Grain and Stock markets, together with the talk of prospects of renewed activity in cotton goods for the first quarter. Some holiday hedge selling was absorbed on slight reactions early in the week, with comparatively little selling pressure later.

Despite many uncertainties traders are entering the New Year hoping for continued improvement in general business and a gradual strengthening in the statistical position of cotton.

Domestic prices outlook is somewhat obscured owing to the uncertainly of the dollar rate At the same time some feel that the Government loans have practically established a minimum price of ten cents for the present and a trading range between 10 and 15 cents may be anticipated, provided that the acreage reduction campaign shows signs of success in Spring and the trend towards general business recovery continues.—Reuter.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Castorseeds May Deli. Open. Rs. 24|15; High. Rs. 25|1|9; Low. Rs. 0|0|0; Clos. Rs. 25.

Groundnut Seeds Feb. Deli. Open. Rs. 23|14; High. Rs. 23|15|6; Closing Rs. 23|12|6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Option Dears Buying Freely

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Agreement With Japan In Sight

Bombay, Jan. 2

The local cotton market was officially closed on Monday but Chicago advices being higher, there was free trading. Broach A/M delivery after advancing to Rs. 185/8, closed at Rs. 184/12.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was some long liquidation and selling by export houses, which depressed prices to Rs. 184/8.

At this level there was heavy buying by option dealers. The demand was fairly large and free which in the absence of any offerings advanced prices to Rs. 187/8. There was scarcity of contracts. Most of them was influenced by imminent announcement of trade agreement with Japan.

Later on there was some profit-taking which resulted in a small decline from the highest level.

Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 6 points. There was some liquidation which kept the market quiet. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	Rs. 183/8
Oomra D.J.	Rs. 162/4
Oomra March	Rs. 165
Bengal D.J.	Rs. 131/12
Bengal March	Rs. 137

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

50 Motiram Vaghji, Itola 16-off.
50 Chothani & Co., Khirakiya 166.
100 Kotak & Co., Jalna 4-off.
200 Langli & Co., Amraoti 165-1/2.
155 Oshman Suleman, Pandharkawada 14-on.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Aurangabad 4-off.
100 Bishambharlal, Maheshwari, Jamnagar 165-1/2.
110 Bishambharlal Maheshwari, Bhayavadar 5-off.
100 Ital-India, Pandhurna 9-on.
400 Nanalal Manilal, Hansi 7-on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	142
Bengal Fine	...	139
Bengal F.G.	...	134
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	139
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	134
Wardha-Hinght Fine	160	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	160	175
Yeotmal Fine	157	167
Arvi Fine	157	169
Ellichpur Fine	157	169
Amraoti-Berar Fine	155	163
Khamgaon Fine	155	163
Mulkapur Fine	150	160
Khandesh Fine	148	158
Muthia F.G.	135	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	153	157
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	157	164
Broach Fine	170	...
Punjab/American	...	190/95
Punjab/American mix	...	183/87
Cambodia	230	...
Miraj/Sangli	160	...
Compta Good	160	...
Busoga	305	...
Kampala	310	...
Manza	...	285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.—

	Since 1st September. 30-12-33	This year.
Khandesh	2,099	63,678
Central India	1,489	26,562
Barsi and Nagar	2,426	45,253
Hyderabad-Gaorani	418	10,870
Berar	1,379	105,498
Central Provinces	452	22,258
Total Oomras	8,263	274,119
Dholera	95	5,814
N.-W. Provinces	82	4,028
Rajputana	240	4,444
Sind-Punjab	1,935	33,023
Broach	478	7,985
Coompta & Dharwar	...	6,971
Western-Northerns	...	3,152
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	4,929
Persian	...	480
American	...	13,549
Egyptian & African	254	43,347
Comila, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	11,347	401,565

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales:—

	1st Sept. to 28th Dec. 30-12-33	This year.
Europe	1,530	130,122
Japan & China	1,100	75,550
Coast Ports	...	7,117
Up-country by Rail	...	39,266
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	1,057
Total 0	2,640	258,002

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 2nd. of January 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B. T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 184/8
12-30	Rs. 186/12
1-20 Settlement.	Rs. 186/12
4-30	Rs. 186/4
5-00	Rs. 187
	April-May.
Highest	Rs. 187/8
Lowest	Rs. 184/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Spr-fine	S.-fine	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal:—				
U. P. ...	139	136	133	129
Punjab ...	139	136	133	129
Rajputana	139	136	133	129
Oomra No.				
No. 3 165	162	160	158	...
C.P. No. 1 176	173	171	169	...
C.P. No. 2 170	167	165	163	...

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following New York Stock Exchange Quotations:

New York, Dec. 30

Dollars.

Amer Power and Light Com	6
Amed Power and Light Pfd 6 dol.	
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	14
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	37
Amer Forn Power 7 ped cent B	18
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol pfd	30
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidatel Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telg	54
Radio Corp.	7¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	33¾
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R R	15¼
Pennsylvania R R	30
Union Pacific R R	112
National Dairy	13
Hiram Walker	53
Distillers Sengram	24
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	47¾
American Smelting	45
Int Nickel of Canada	22
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 5/8
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro Pasco Copped	35 1/2
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	15½
General Motors	35½
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
Goodyear Tyre	36
Goodyear Tyre 7 per cent Pfd.	
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Standard Oil of N J	46½
Socony	16¼
American Radiator	14
Kelvinator	12
Alaska Juneau	22
Noranda Mines	34 3/8
Chase Bank	19½
National City Bank	21½
Sun Life of Canada	380

Market looks well. Monday holiday.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Broach A 7May Op. 180-102; Hi. 183-1/2; Lo. 180-1/2; Close 183.

Oomra D/J., Op. 155-1/2; Hi. 158-1/4; Lo. 155-1/2; Close 158-1/4.

Oomra March, Op. 158; Hi. 161-1/4; Lo. 158; Close 161-1/4.

Bengal D./J. Op. 125-3/4; Hi. 129; Lo. 125-3/4; Close 129.

Bengal March, Op 130-3/4; Hi. 134; Lo. 130-3/4; Close 134.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 29-12-33	5559000	5822000
Receipts Yesterday		
Receipts to date 28-12-33	5559000	5822000
29-12-33	18900	67000
Exports to date 29-12-33	18300	67000
Stocks at Ports 29-12-33	4137000	4841000
Stock Interior Towns 29-12-33	2175000	2213000
Stock Liverpool 29-12-33	1004000	883000
Visible Supply 29-12-33	9237000	9692000
Quantity in Sight 29-12-33	8862000	9040000
Quantity out of sight. 29-12-33	6178000	6152000

COTTON TEJI MANDI.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Broach April/May Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 16½/17.

Broach April/May Teji on Rs. 200 Premium about Rs. 4.

Broach April/May Teji on Rs. 225 Premium about Rs. 1¼.

Broach April/May Mandi on Rs. 165 Premium about Rs. 2¼.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	Bales
Khandesh	2,099
Central India	1,489
Barsi-Nugger	2,426
Hyderabad Gaorani	418
Berar	1,379
Central Provinces	452
Dhollera	95
N.-W. Provinces	82
Rajputana	240
Sind-Punjab	1,935
Broach	478
Egyptians	183
East Africans	71
Cotton Total	11,347 Cwts.
Wheat	9,282
Linseed	2,165
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	175
Gingellyseed	9,625
Groundnuts	16,636
Castorseed	1,121
Rice	13,969
Myrabollams	7,843
Cottonseed	6,145
Gram	2,629
Joowar	840
Barley	11
Bajree	4,831 Tons.
Coal	1,959

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 1.

T T London on:—
Berlin 13.62
Amsterdam 8-10 3/4
Brussels 23.40
Madrid 39.56
Milan 61.81
Berne 16.88
Paris 83.03
Prague 110.03
London on New York 5.15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 2.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3-1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	82	10	0
3-1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	82	11	0
4th Jan. Sett. 4 p.c. 1960-70	98	10	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98	12	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	8	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113	9	6

TAXFREE.

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	106	0	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94	8	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	100	10	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105	2	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	104	15	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	105	2	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	106	15	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	105	6	0

CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).

4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	93	4	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	92	8	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	117	8	0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	118	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

3-1/2 per cent. Paper opened to-day at Rs. 82/4 and after declining to Rs. 82/2, advanced to Rs. 82/11 on good enquiry from Calcutta.

COPPER AND SUGAR MARKETS

Present Prices Attractive

Messrs. M. & B. Stern have issued the following reports, dated London 20th December:—

No new feature has appeared to alter the listless state of the London Market. The trade and refiners are only casually interested and there seems little inducement for the operator to take an optimistic view at the moment.

PRICES ATTRACTIVE.

With raw sugar at sh.4 4-1/2d. c.i.f. and terminal values on an equivalent basis there is no doubt that from the point of view of price alone, Sugar appears attractive to hold, but there remains the unknown exchange factor. The speculator is willing to take the ordinary market risk attached to commodity dealing, but when an outside influence subject to the dictates of Governments has to be taken into consideration, he is, with very good reason, chary.

There is no definite news from Cuba, but private advices talk of a January 15th as the probable date for the commencement of grinding and, perhaps, a Government decree restricting the crop to 2,000,000 tons. This figure is higher than generally expected and some difficulty may be found in marketing such a quantity.

All things considered, it seems advisable to await the "New Year" before taking on fresh commitments, unless in the meantime there is a break in values, which makes prices more tempting.

COPPER MARKET.

Expectations that the Copper Code will shortly be agreed have stimulated activity in this market. Early in the week, a large business was transacted at rising prices. Standard copper mainly led the prices and buying was considerable. On reaching the figure of 33|10, profit-taking appeared and this induced nervous holders to liquidate. Yesterday heavy selling took place and three months Standard Copper closed 17|6 below the close of Wednesday. Undoubtedly consumers have booked a considerable volume of orders for manufactured copper, but the market appears highly sceptical of any advance and consequently the undertone is very nervous.

The official prices to-day are:—£32 to 32|1|3 cash; £32|3|9 to £32-5 three months. Best selected £34|10 to 35|15. Electrolytic at £35|10 to £36|10. Wire bars £36|10. Strong Sheets £62.

The turnover for the week is about 9,950 tons.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 2

The local Silver and Gold markets ruled quiet but steady today with a limited turnover of business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai market is closed to-day.

Ready Silver	54-3-6
January settlement	54-5-0
February settlement	54-11-0
Ready gold	31-4-9
January settlement	31-5-0
February settlement	31-5-9

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 1.

Silver—
Spot closed
Forward closed

BAR GOLD

London, Jan. 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. closed

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 2.

B C Rate T T and D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks selling T T 1|6 Feb Mar.
Banks buying T T 1|6 3|32 ready.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1|6 3|16 Jan.
Bank buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb.|March.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 261 1|2 nominal.
Banks selling T T 259 1|2 nominal.
Banks buying T T 257 nominal.
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 622 nominal.
Banks buying D D 632 nominal.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 60 1|2 nominal
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 80 3|4.
Banks buying 60 Days 79 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 60 1|4.
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 101 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London Closed.
Shanghai—London 1|4 2nd inst.
Japan—London 1|2 15|32 2nd inst.
London—Paris 83.00 30th ulto.
London—Belgium 23.40 30th ulto.
London—Switzerland 16.80 30th ulto.
London—Italy 61.75 30th ulto.
London—Berlin 13.62 30th ulto.
London—Holland 8.10 3|4 30th ulto.
London—Stockholm 19.39 30th ulto.
London—New York 5.15 30th ulto.
London—Java 8.07 1|2 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-6-2 29th ulto.; £6-6-6 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 19 1|16 29th ulto.; 19 3|16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 19 3|16 29th ulto.; 19 3|16 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 44 1|2 29th ulto.; 44 5|8 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1|8 per cent 29th ulto.; 1 1|16 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 1|4 per cent 29th ulto.; 1 1|8 per cent 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1|2 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent; 3 months 2 per cent; 6 months 2 1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt.:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-2-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-10-8; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 6-12-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-8-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 18-8; Superfine Texol Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 7; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 30; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 20.

Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B A S F Re. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-8-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-7-3; Antimony Salt Re. 0/5/6; Acetic Acid Re. 0/5/9; Formal-de-Hyde Re 0/5/9.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Jan. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 1/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 1/8 per cent to 1 1/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1 1/4 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1 1/4 per cent

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 2.

Castalia, Calley, Liverpool.
Aungban, Bulchley, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, McMillan, Bassein.
Bessemer City, Jones, New York

DEPARTURES.

January 3.

Baroda, Sampson, Busrah.
Chybassa, Beatty, Calcutta.

S.S. Castalia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 95 saloon and 42 deck passengers.

S.S. Aungban:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Co.'s steamer Aunghan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Bessemer City:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Bessemer City, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chybassaa, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, January 2.

S.S. Warfield for Dunkirk:—393 bales cotton raw C. Jivanlal and Co.; 235 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 440 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.; 880 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.; 340 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw N. Rajaram and Co.; 935 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 660 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 275 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. City of Christiana for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw G. Suchedina and Co.; 52 bales wool raw B. Harbham; 137 bales cotton raw V. Meghji; 250 bales cotton raw C. Karsondas and Co.; 13 bales cotton waste and 66 bales cotton thread waste M. Narattamdas and Co.

825 bags groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Antwerp:—13 bales wool raw, G Suchedina & Co.; 50 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

S.S. Clan Macvicar for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 220 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 550 bales cotton fly L C Vora; 296 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 280 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.; 666 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 364 bags bones, B Ardeshir & Co.

For Antwerp:—3280 bags ground nut cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 28 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, B Premji; 50 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 63 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.; 1166 bales hemp, M Nissim; 220 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 575 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 495 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.

For Ghent:—415 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. City of Durban for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 125 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 50 bales hemp Grahams Tdg. Co. Ld.; 156 bales hemp, H Gopiram.

For Barcelona:—150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Wartenfels for Hamburg:—132 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas & Co.

S.S. City of Florence for New York:—42 cases condiments, Owen & Okell; 68 bags henna leaves, F F Campbell & Co.; 102 bags gum karaya, 334 bags flaseed A Virji & Co; 400 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

For Philadelphia:—1,600 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.; 800 bags myrabollam Amin & Sons.

For Batlimore:—800 bags myrabollam H Bhagvandas & Co.

S.S. Calcutta Maru, for Dairen:—1010 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Garmula, Agents M M & Co. from Moulmein:—13230 bags rice; 45410 bundle teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—12995 bags rice; 1064 bundle teak boards; 468 bundle teak planks; 32 pieces tin; 15 bags beans.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Ready Java	Rs. 14 13 3
S. S. Arabia	Rs. 4 1 6
Shipment Nov.	Rs. 4 1 6
Shipment Dec.	Rs. 4 1 6
Shipment Jan-March	Rs. 4 0 0
Shipment Feb.-March	Rs. 3 15 9

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Linseed May	5 15 6
Wheat January	3 12 0
Wheat May	3 11 0

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1934

WAY OUT OF INDO-JAP TRADE IMPASSE

End Of Cotton Boycott In Sight

Final Proposals Referred To Tokio For Ratification

Indian Government To Make Tariff Concessions:

The Indo-Japanese negotiations have been concluded.

The Indian Government, we learn on most reliable authority, have agreed to the final compromise proposals which have been cabled to Tokyo for ratification.

It was expected that the final reply of the Japanese Government accepting these proposals Would be in the hands of the Government of India on Tuesday.

Immediately the signatures of the parties to the negotiations have been placed on the document, which is of a detailed and comprehensive nature, the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton will be lifted.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

Japanese firms are expected to commence their buying operations immediately.

In regard to the new Tariff Act, the Government of India, it is definitely understood, have agreed to re-examine certain tariff proposals in the Act with a view to giving relief to Japanese industry in proved cases of necessity.

On the basis of this assurance, the serious situation, which was created by the resolutions of the Kobe and Osaka Chambers of Commerce, has been eased, allowing the Japanese Government to complete its negotiations with the Government of India and bring them to a successful end.

JAP. CABLE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

The principal obstacle to an early conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement which held the ground so long has been removed to-day by the Government of India's giving final reply to the Japanese side regarding the first year's quota of Japan's purchase of Indian raw cotton and of her import of piece-goods into India.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the Government of India have, after a close and prolonged study of the trade situation and consultation with commercial experts, acceeded to Japanese demand that Japan will be allowed during the first year after the agreement to import 400 million yards of cotton piece-goods into India provided she agrees to buy one and a half million bales of Indian cotton.

CABLE TO TOKYO.

It is understood that the Japanese Official Delegation have immediately cabled to Tokyo the favourable reply of the Government of India. The counter-reply of the Tokyo Government which is expected to-morrow will, it is hoped, give sanction to His Excellency Sawada to strike up the bargain.

Once both sides have agreed on the broad principles nothing more is expected to delay the agreement except technicalities involved in drafting the complicated trade agreement.

Sir Joseph Bhore is leaving for Calcutta on January 6. It is confidentially expected that prior to his departure the main structural framework of the agreement will be built leaving the filling in of the details to the expert draftsmen of both the Governments.—United Press.

ROOSEVELT HAS HIS OWN WAY

Plan For Monetary Legislation Under Discussion

(Special Cable)

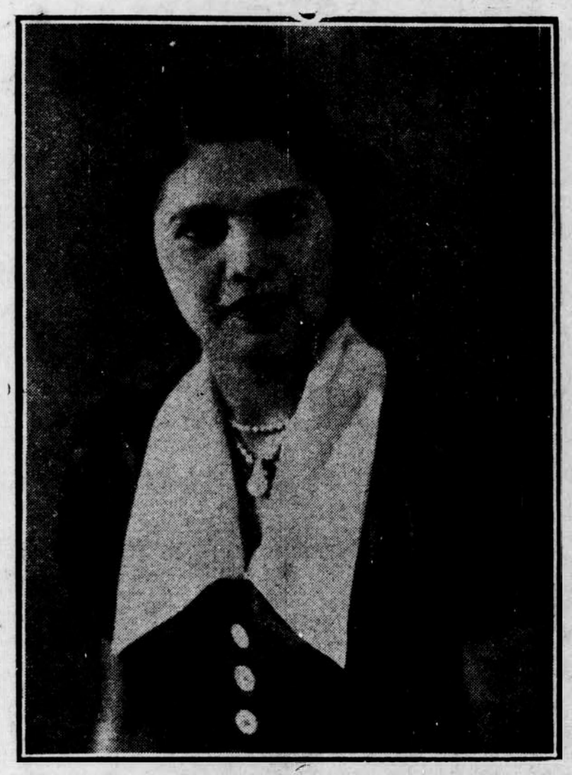
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

The fact that nearly one-third of the Senate is pledged to support the resolution in favour free and unlimited coinage gold and silver brought has bimetallism to the forefront for discussion in the forthcoming session of the Congress.

It is believed that plans for the monetary legislation will emerge from the Conference that President Roosevelt is holding with the leaders of both the Houses this evening.

Well-informed quarters predict that quick action will be taken by the Congress and despite the big silver bloc the leadership of President Roosevelt will be followed.

"Beauty Queen"



Mrs. W. E. Green won the Championship Cup of the Beauty Competition at the New Year Eve Carnival Ball at Sir Elly Kadouria Hall, Mazagaon.

Quit Fukien For Safety

Nanking Warns Britain To Get Nationals Out Of Area

NANKING, Jan. 1.

The Chinese Government have issued a warning that the British Government would be wise to remove their nationals out of the Fukien area, in view of impending operations against the rebels there.—Reuter.

An earlier Reuter message stated that:

On Christmas Day it was reported that 26 persons had been killed as a result of air-bombing by the Nanking Government on the town of Foochow, the capital of Fukien.

Earlier in the month news was received that aeroplane despatched by the National Government or Nanking had bombarded several towns in the Fukien province, where Communists recently established an independent Government.

It is reported that following the bombardment, Britain, France and the United States each despatched a destroyer to Foochow the capital of Fuiken.

The Nanking Government has advised the evacuation of foreign residents from Foochow, in view of its intention of locating the Fukien province as a measure against the Nineteenth Army which is supporting the Independent Government

RELEASED ON BAIL

"Sakal" Man To Be Tried Under Arms Act

POONA, Jan. 2.

Mr. Patankar, the city reporter of the local vernacular daily the "Sakal" who was arrested on December 18 last and detained under the Emergency Powers Act in Yervada Jail was released but rearrested under 19-F of the Arms Act and later on enlarged on bail, Dr. Parulekar, Editor of the same journal standing security for him.

The accused will be tried in due course for being in possession of an unlicensed sword-stick which was recovered from his house in the course of a Police search.—(United Press).

FORCED TO SALUTE UNION JACK

Alleged Ill-treatment Of Congress Workers

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to have received certain reports from Midnapur to the effect that on the arrival of the Garhwal soldiers at Contai recently some Congress workers were forced by authorities to salute the Union Jack.

Some of the Congress workers who refused to comply with the orders were badly treated.—United Press.

SEARCH FOR NEW FORMULA

French Ambassador Hands Reply To Germany's Proposals

DISARMAMENT AGAIN

Concrete Proposals From France Will Be Made Only At Geneva

BERLIN, Jan. 1.

Chancellor Hitler and von Baron Neurath received the French Ambassador M. Poncet who delivered the French aide-memoire reply to the German disarmament proposals.

It is understood that the memoire is of 15 pages, and is cordial and conciliatory, but is still in the nature of a search for fresh formulae, whereon to base a fresh start in the disarmament discussions. Several forecasts have been published whence it appears that France has some concrete proposals, but will make them only at, Geneva.

Diplomatic writers in the French press assume that they would be identical with those agreed at Paris in September between M. Paul Boncour and Sir John Simon.

France clings to disarmament and is not inclined to allow Germany over 200,000 me in the conscript army.—Reuter.

EQUALITY WITH OTHER NATIONS

Hindenburg's Reply To Christmas Message

BERLIN, January 1

The German Government and the people only wished to live in harmony with all nations on a basis of honour and equality declared President Von Hindenburg in reply to the New Year good wishes of the diplomatic corps expressed by the Papal Nuncio.

He was convinced that the recovery of Germany in 1933 would prove a guarantee of peace in international welfare.

Chancellor Hitler in an address to President Hindenburg when the President received the Cabinet declared that in protection of the honour and equality of the German people the Government followed the policy aiming at the restoration of real honest peace.—Reuter's Special

SIMON SEES "IL DUCE"

ROME, Jan. 1.

Sir John Simon who is arriving to-morrow evening will be conferring with Signor Mussolini on Wednesday or Thursday.

The tendency is not attach undue importance to this visit which is primarily for clarification of the respective viewpoints regarding the disarmament deadlock and the proposed reform in the League of Nations.

The Rumours of an impending summoning of the four-power conference may be discounted.—Reuter.

RIOT OVER BETEL-NUT

Boys Quarrel Leads To Outbreak In Cawnpore

CAWNPUR, Jan. 2.

How an insignificant incident can lead to a big mob fight was illustrated last night in he Khatkana locality when a Khatik and Muslim boy quarrelled over the buying of betelnuts.

Both the Khatik and the Muslim boy wanted to have the betel nuts first. This led to hot words between them which attracted large excited crowds from both communities.

Stones and brickbats were hurled and seven persons were injured seriously. Police intervened took into custody 17 persons and quiet was restored.—United Press.

ORGANISE UNITED FRONT TO MEET OFFENSIVE

"We Are Starving Amidst Plenty & Must Refuse To Starve Any More"

TEXTILE SITUATION HEADING TOWARDS CRISIS

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE Dec. 31

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union accompanied by Mr. Z R Chowdhery arrived here on the 28th December from Cawnpore where he had gone to attend the annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. At the station was garlanded and received by Pandit Dwarka Persha Mishra and several other prominone persons of the city.

On 29th instant he addresed a crowded meeting of the citizens, held in the evening at Tilak Bhumi. Pandit Dwarka Pershad Misra presided. In opening the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Mishra introduced Mr. Ruiker to the audience as the 'hero' of the G. I P Railway strike of 1930 and one of the best and ablest Socialists and Labour leaders of the sountry and hoped that his speech on Socialism would prove beneficial to the students of economics.

SOCIALISM AS PANACEA

In the course of his speech that lasted for more than an hour, Mr. Ruiker explained in clear terms the true implications of Socialism, its aims and objects and how Socialism alone would ameliorate the present economic condition of the masses and also put an end to the communal organisations and fights.

On the 30th December 1933, he addressed another largely attended meeting of the G I P Railway workers held in he old Town Hall when Thakur Luxman Singh Chowhan presided. dr. L. R. Seloker, the local Secretary of the G I P Railway Workers Unoin garlanded Mr. Ruiker on behalf of the railway workers.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST WORKERS

Addressing the workers Mr. Ruiker said:—

"The millowners, the Railway Board and other employers have launched a policy of ruthless retrenchment, wage-cut, demotion and discharges of the workers. The Railway Board alone have turned into the streets one lac of workers. The demotions and wage-cuts have ruined thousands of homes. There is discontent prevailing all over the country and yet the Railway Board are heedlessly carrying on their programme of retrenchment.

PRICE FOR CONTRACT SYSTEM

A large number of workers have been sacrificed at the altar of contract system. The sword of retrenchment is hanging at neck of every railway worker and under the present programme of the Railway Board, no one is safe. It is, therefore, up to every railway worker to join the Union, strengthen it and put up a united front to the offensive of the railway bosses. We are starving amidst plenty and we must refuse to starve any longer.

He condemnted the lathi charge on the workers of Gokuldass Morarjee Mills. in Bombay. He announced the move of local Labour leaders to hold a Provincial Workers and Peasants Conference during March and appealed to the workers fully to participate into it.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions protesting against the action of the G I P Railway Agent in refusing to recognize the Union and reinstating ex-strikers condemning Mr. Mehta's action in isolating the G I P Railway Workers' Union from the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, supporting the resolution of he All-India Trade Union Congress to observe ing the resolution of the All-India G I P Workers' day" were moved by Mr. Chowdhery and seconded by Mr. Seloker were unanimously passed.

TOWARDS GEN. STRIKE ?

Leaders Urge Workers To Put Up Common Defence Against Offensive

(From A Correspondent).

The workers of the Union Mills situated at Delisle Road, downed tools on Saturday afernoon as a protest against the notice put up by the management announcing a further cut of 25 per cent making a total cut of 50 per cent. in wages. On Monday morning at a largely attended meeting the strikers unanimously decided to conduct their strike under the leadership of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and elected a strike committee to work in cooperation with the leaders of the Union.

LEADERS ADVISE GENERAL STRIKE

The meeting was held on the Delisle Road Maidan and was presided over by Mr. Mahmad Siddiq one of the Vice-presidents of the Union. The meeting was addressed amongst others by Messrs. Alwe, Kasle, Gaikwad, Nerker Pawaskar Taldeokar and Gholap The speakers emphasised the necessity of a general strike of all the Textile workers and urged upon the strikers not merely to continue their struggle but also to draw in as many more workers as possible into their strike and to convert it into a general strike.

PROCESSION PARADES MILL AREA

The meeting then formed itself into a procession which went to the Daud Sassoon Mill at Ghorapdeo via Delisle Road, Lalbaug, Kalachowki etc. and returning went to Simplex Mills, Jacob Circle etc. and dispersed after coming back to Delisle Road.

ANOTHER MEETING.

In the evening a meeting was held at the same place under the Presidentship of Mr. Nerker and was addressed by a number of Union leaders. Exhortations were made at this meeting to the strikers of the three mills to come together under the unified leadership of the Girni Kamgar Union and to put up a common defense against the offensive of defense against tre offensive of the Millowners.

SHARP WATCH ON TERRORISTS

Identity Cards For "Bhadralog" Youths

MIDNAPUR, Jan. 2.

To keep a sharp watch on suspected terrorists, the authorities at Midnapur have distributed among "Bhadralog" youths identity cards of three different colours.

Red cards signify the most suspicious persons; the blue cards have been given to lesser suspicious while white cards have been given to persons whose conduct is the least suspicious - United Press.

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